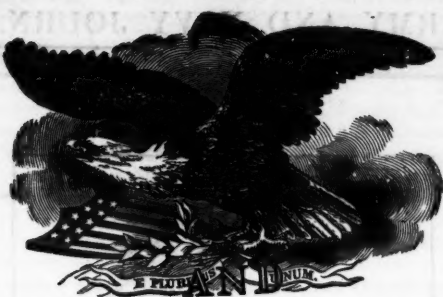


ARMY

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NAVY

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FORCES.



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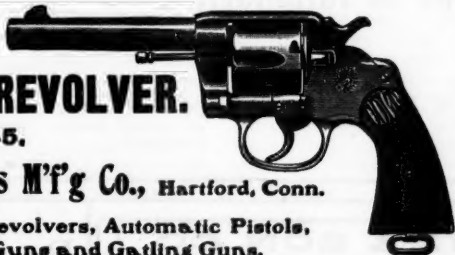
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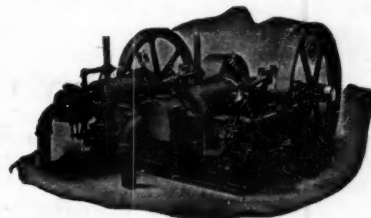
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1905.

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In the British navy, as in that of the United States, the question of creating a general staff is a subject of continuing discussion. One point urged by British officers in behalf of the staff system is that it would be a safeguard against hasty and ill-considered reversals of naval policy following changes in the personal make-up of the Admiralty. Admiral Sir E. R. Freemantle, R.N., is strongly in favor of a general staff made up of the strongest available men to act as an advisory board, but without executive functions. He holds that while the United States Navy has, strictly speaking, no general staff, its administrative system is superior to England's, for the reason that it has a general board as well as the assistance of special boards which the English system lacks. A change in the office of Secretary of the United States Navy or in the political complexion of the entire Federal administration could not immediately force a reversal of American naval policy. Things would go on for a considerable time at least much as they had been going and there would be no serious hitch until Congress interfered either by refusing money for additional ships or by prescribing types and numbers of vessels at variance with the program mapped out by the General Board. On the other hand, as Admiral Freemantle remarks, a new First Lord of the Admiralty might suddenly reverse the policy of his predecessor and cause dangerous confusion in British naval construction and administration. "Such changes," says the Hampshire Telegraph, "in commenting upon Admiral Freemantle's remarks, 'are due mainly to a lack of appreciation and study of naval strategy, on which some authoritative opinion should be held. If this could be done, as it might be, by a general staff, the wheels of change would work more smoothly and economically, while we should have some security against reaction or waste of energy. Other instances of change in policy are also cited, such, for instance, as the abandonment of the fortifications at Wei-Hai-Wei, the advisability of subsidizing steamships as auxiliary cruisers and the question of armored cruisers, as to which widely different views have been held by various boards of Admiralty during the last quarter of a century. The result of this was that while powerful armored cruisers were being built for Japan and other powers we were constructing protected cruisers with indifferent armaments. Towards the close of the last century came the change, and we are now building armored cruisers of great size, and have practically ceased to build protected cruisers. All this indicates a want of general policy.'"

Of the various explanations for Canada's pronounced unwillingness to contribute to the fund for British imperial defense there has been none so curious as one now freely offered by the opposition to the present Dominion ministry. It is held to begin with that whatever money Canada sees fit to use for defense should be used for an army and navy subject to her own absolute control and meant exclusively for service in her own territory. The advocates of this view insist that the whole task of defending Canadian territory and Canadian commerce properly belongs to England, and that even if Canada were independent of the empire England would still need just as large an army and navy to protect British interests throughout the world as she needs today. Therefore, these theorists contend, Canada is under no necessity of taxing her resources for the maintenance of defenses that she does not need. But still more striking is the representation that the United States is obligated to defend Canada against a foreign enemy. In the event of an attack upon Canada by a European nation or combination of nations, the Monroe Doctrine, we are reminded, would require the United States to extend the protection of its Army and Navy to Canadian territory and commerce. There is real force in this

proposition, and in the event of an attempt to invade Canadian territory with a view to its permanent retention, or a change of its sovereignty, the United States would have to object in the most effective manner. But the idea that with such an obligation resting upon the United States, Canada is absolved from any obligation to prepare for her own defense is supremely absurd. Canada is gradually developing the spirit of nationalism, and her political tendencies are largely in the direction of independence. But if ever she acquires it she will discover that she cannot retain the advantages of independence unless she is ready to bear its vicissitudes and responsibilities. That she should dream of remaining an independent nation while casting the whole burden of her defense upon her neighbors is self-deception of the most dangerous description.

In view of the objection of certain Senators to the protocol negotiated Jan. 20 between the United States and Santo Domingo whereby the United States undertakes to administer the fiscal affairs of the Dominican Republic in the interest of its creditors, the President wisely resolved not to submit the agreement to the Senate, but to negotiate a new treaty to take its place. The principal objection to the original protocol was that it did not clearly define the responsibilities to be assumed by the American Government and that it might be interpreted to mean that the United States had undertaken to guarantee the payment of the debts of Santo Domingo. Another criticism was that if the protocol should become operative on February 1, as its terms provided, it would in effect be an exercise by the President of the treaty making power without the advice and consent of the Senate required by the Constitution. To meet these objections all that is necessary is a formal treaty specifically declaring that the United States becomes in no way responsible for the payment of Santo Domingo's debt, and that it simply undertakes to collect her custom house revenues and apportion them equitably among her creditors. It is held that the original protocol, which was negotiated in behalf of the United States by Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., could not by any logical reasoning be construed so as to make the United States a guarantor of the Dominican debt, but to prevent any misunderstanding on that point, it is deemed advisable to negotiate a new agreement with unmistakable provisions. An agreement which, by any forced interpretation, placed the United States in the attitude of guaranteeing the payment of the debts of any American republic would be a dangerous reversal of American policy which might lead to grave and far-reaching complications. The United States is sincerely desirous that all the American republics shall pay their just obligations, but it is just as sincerely resolved not to guarantee them.

Among the numerous "lessons" taught by the existing war in the Far East few compare in value with those which are deduced from the innocuousness of the torpedo carried by the battleship and cruiser. So far as the record shows, not a single torpedo has been discharged by either of the belligerents from a battleship or a cruiser. The reason is not far to seek: The fighting between the sea-going vessels of the two powers has been at distances averaging not far from four miles. The best automobile torpedo has a range very little in excess of a mile, and even at this distance its progress is very slow, and its direction is not to be regarded as accurate. So, while the torpedo still maintains its position as an element of the fighting line, its use must be confined to the torpedoboat and the destroyer, with an efficiency, however, far below what its advocates have hitherto claimed for it. So far as can be gleaned from the somewhat conflicting accounts of the various torpedo attacks which have been launched against the Russian fleet, the faulty execution must be regarded as lying rather in the poor aim of the torpedo instead of any lack of efficiency in the instrument itself. This experience bears out the observation of American naval officers in the various experiments which have been carried out with torpedoes at Newport and elsewhere, the principal difficulty having been in the erratic courses assumed by the torpedo after its departure from the tube. This is not remarkable when it is considered how slight a deviation from the correct direction at the tube will carry the torpedo far from its objective point. An almost imperceptible current, a slight variation in the speed of the propeller, a touch on one side of the tube, the smallest variation in the lubrication of the torpedo, all or any of these will render the attack abortive, and when to these infinitesimals are added the excitements of battle, or the midnight attack, it is not wonderful that the torpedo has not come up to its theoretical value by a very large percentage.

The experiences of the Russo-Japanese war are likely to result in a revision of the opinions held in French naval circles as to the relative value of the battleship and the cruiser, and the disposition to place undue confidence in the submarine and torpedo craft. This change of opinion in favor of the battleship is already indicated by a proposal to modify the naval construction program by a provision for two additional battleships, each of 16,000 tons displacement, somewhat resembling American ships of the Connecticut class. The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing Jan. 10, says: "Information has reached Paris from more than one trustworthy source showing that Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet is in a deplorable condition. There are not enough trained

bluejackets and there are not enough skilled artisans on board to handle the complicated machinery of a modern warship. The officers are untrained. The decks are encumbered with material and supplies, and to a sailor's eye the ships of the squadron form a most pitiable object lesson of unreadiness, of utter lack of discipline and of inefficiency. Moreover, the officers and men are absolutely demoralized. Admiral Rojestvensky himself, although one of the most highly instructed and competent flag officers of the Russian navy, is an invalid, and is suffering from appendicitis. He did not wish to leave Russia. The seafaring population of Russia is very limited, and it is only by most rigorous and extraordinary measures that recruits can be obtained. The bluejackets who man the second Pacific squadron had to be driven at the point of the bayonet into their ships."

While the report that Great Britain and Germany were recently brought to the verge of war by the sharp utterances of the Army and Navy Gazette of London with regard to the German attitude as affected by the North Sea affair is now believed to have been greatly exaggerated, it is still discussed with much earnestness in both countries. As we have already pointed out, it was charged that immediately after the North Sea affair the German fleet at Kiel was held in readiness to take prompt advantage of any opportunity for Germany that might arise from a clash between England and Russia. The Army and Navy Gazette, in commenting upon that charge, bluntly declared that the further increase of the German navy should be stopped, that its growth was a menace to the peace of the world, and the suggestion was made that it might be wise to destroy the fleet at Kiel before it had a chance to cause trouble. It is also stated that these utterances so angered the German imperial authorities that the British Government would be requested to prohibit the publication of further reports of similar character in London. The flurry of excitement caused by these reports has subsided considerably, but has by no means disappeared, either in London or Berlin. The London Times, for instance, alleges that a large portion of the German fleet at Kiel is still mobilized for instant action and that the situation is one of grave concern. The fact that an unofficial criticism caused so much irritation is merely a surface indication which shows that the relations between Great Britain and Germany are extremely unsatisfactory.

Interesting testimony relative to the attack by the Russian Baltic Fleet upon English fishing-boats in the North Sea was given on Jan. 30 before the international commission of navy officers which is investigating that affair in Paris. Captain Johnson and Mate Stromberg of the Swedish freight steamer Aldebaran both testified that a few hours preceding the firing on the British trawlers by the Russian squadron their boat was attacked in the North Sea by a strange warship which fired many shots at the Aldebaran, but did not do her serious damage. The stranger then disappeared. Hugh O'Beirne, the British agent, said the strange vessel was the Russian transport Kamchatka, which mistook the Swedish craft for a torpedoboat. Mr. O'Beirne further declared that the Kamchatka thereafter sent a wireless message to Vice Admiral Rojestvensky notifying him that she had been attacked by a torpedoboat and Rojestvensky thereupon ordered his squadron to be on the lookout for torpedoboats, and this, Mr. O'Beirne asserted, caused the North Sea incident.

Among the interesting features of the maneuvers of the squadron of evolution at Culebra this winter, will be practice with relay wireless telegraphy. The ships will be arranged in column, distant from each other about one hundred miles, and wireless messages will be transmitted from the flagship and repeated from ship to ship, the final recipient reporting to the flagship the exact message received from the penultimate ship. This method will be in line with the suggestion already made that "time ball" signals can be sent to a vessel on the coast whereby her noon position, for longitude, can be accurately and speedily deduced regardless of weather. In this way accurate noon signals could be transmitted from the Naval Observatory at Washington to the North Atlantic Squadron extending from Cape Hatteras to the Azores Islands, the relaying requiring but a very brief period of time, that period being accurately known and arranged beforehand. The possibilities of this method of correcting chronometers afloat are almost limitless.

With the action of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce authorizing a favorable report on the Mann bill, abolishing the Panama Canal Commission and placing the government of the Canal Zone and the work of canal construction entirely in the hands of the President, the first step has been taken toward a radical change in our administrative policy in the isthmian enterprise. The present system, which is one of dual control, has proved defective in that it is cumbersome and productive of friction. What is needed is a single control, closely centralized and directly responsible to the executive authority at Washington. The canal project is so extensive and involves such heavy responsibilities, financial and otherwise, that those accountable for its successful prosecution are entitled to direct control over its affairs without interference from any source whatever. In so far as it shall establish that control the Mann bill is a highly commendable measure.

We have received from an ordnance sergeant a letter which presents a forcible and somewhat pathetic plea in favor of more liberal treatment for non-commissioned officers of the army. The writer of this letter finds himself, after seventeen years of service, in a position where his pay is grossly insufficient for his simple needs and where the outlook promises nothing but poverty and want. The non-commissioned officer, if he has a wife and family, is doomed to an old age of penury and hardship unless he has other sources of income besides his Army pay, which is ridiculously small as compared with that of civilian employees of the Government who have less work and shorter hours of labor. There are many non-commissioned staff officers of the Army who have spent their best years in the Service, who, on account of age and other restrictions, have no hope of advancement and who, as long as they remain in the Service, will have to live a life of poverty. Some of these men did valiant work not only in war, but in the great enterprises of peace which opened the vast regions of the West to civilization and industry. Their services have gone unrewarded. Their hopes of advancement have vanished with the flight of years, and the approach of the retiring age finds them poor and disheartened. A story is told, which is here repeated for what it is worth, of a certain post non-commissioned officer who, in order to round out his pay to what he considered a proper figure, earned the extra duty pay of a laborer in the quartermaster's department and of a butcher and a cooper in the subsistence department, besides performing his regular duty. Whether this story be true or fanciful, the fact remains that non-commissioned officers are not fairly paid, that it is only by exercising the most rigid economy that they can live within their means and that many of them find it necessary to perform extra duty in order to be able to maintain themselves and their families in proper comfort. The non-commissioned officers of the Army are a highly deserving body of men who as a rule are industrious, sober, intelligent and efficient. They are justly entitled to more liberal pay than they now receive, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would hail with sincere gratification the enactment of a law to give them what is justly their due.

There is complaint among the enlisted men of the Army concerning the clothing allowances, which is illustrated by a statement sent to us by a correspondent who says: "A man, for instance, enlisted in June, 1904, and drew everything he was told he needed, which amounted to \$58. On June 30 he was given his first six months' allowance, \$56.57, and had to pay \$1.43 for clothing out of his first pay. In September he was issued two caps, new style, one breast cord, two collar ornaments, and two collar letters, in compliance with G.O. 122, W.D., 1904, the total cost of which was \$3.30. He now had to discard the two caps he had already drawn as they were no longer regulation. Another man enlisted in July and drew the same amount of clothing except the two old style caps, but as some of the clothing had been reduced in price, he paid only \$51.53. On Dec. 31 he got his first six months' allowance, which was \$77.16, so that there was due him \$27.06 for clothing where number one had paid \$1.43 to the United States and had drawn the same amount of clothing. Another man, who enlisted in June, 1902, and in September, 1904, was obliged to draw part of the new uniform prescribed for Coast Artillery in G.O. 122, W.D., 1904, which amounted to \$3.30, had the allowance of his last six months reduced by twenty-four cents to repay him for the extra outlay of \$3.30. There are many such instances in which enlisted men feel that injustice is done them."

Capt. Frederic Singer, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at New Orleans, is displeased with certain newspaper statements concerning conditions at that station, and characterizes them as misleading. These statements were in part to the effect that the presence of snags in the Mississippi near the floating docks made it dangerous to handle ships there, and that without the expenditure of much larger sums of money than Congress could reasonably be asked to sanction, the New Orleans station would never be more than a second or third-rate establishment as measured by the relative value of the other dockyards and repair stations of the Government. With reference to that utterance Captain Singer is quoted by the New Orleans Picayune as saying: "Such things appear occasionally. Anybody can write them. I should not dignify them by paying any attention to them. They are often written just to start an argument and get a chance to reply." The Picayune declares that there are no snags whatever near the drydock, that the water is sixty-five feet deep and that merchant ships of the largest size have been docking in that locality for more than thirty years without a serious mishap. It is also pointed out that the protected cruiser Columbia of the United States Navy, a ship of 7,000 tons, was successfully docked at the New Orleans station, and that only a few weeks ago the French protected cruiser Jurien de la Gravière of 5,500 tons was also docked there.

That service in the Army or Navy is useful in an educational sense to bright young men is further illustrated in the development of wireless telegraphy as an adjunct of the national defenses. The United States has developed and is rapidly extending what is already the largest system of wireless telegraphy in the world. This system will ultimately reach entirely along the coast line of the United States, through the Panama

Canal Zone, to Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. In addition, every important ship of the Navy will ultimately be equipped with wireless apparatus, and the system thus established will require the services of a large number of operators. To supply them the Navy Department has established at the New York Navy Yard a school of instruction where enlisted men are trained as operators, and, as soon as they become proficient, are assigned to duty at a liberal rate of pay with the certainty of substantial increase for proved efficiency, ultimately leading to the grade of chief electrician. Nor is wireless telegraphy the only branch of the naval service in which there are opportunities for young men with technical training. Electricity is used so extensively and for so many different purposes in handling modern warships that there is room on every such vessel for a large number of men familiar with the use of electrical appliances. The young man already qualified as an electrician will find an attractive opening awaiting him, while he who enters the Service to learn wireless telegraphy or some other branch of electrical work has the assurance of thorough training under expert instructors and a well-paid position after he has become efficient. It appears, therefore, that the Army and Navy in providing this instruction in electrical science for ambitious young men, have virtually established technical training schools, the influence of which is likely to be highly valuable, not only to military interests, but to our whole system of popular education.

Senator Hale's contention that Secretary Taft is not the real head of the War Department but simply a figure-head, is based upon the unwarranted assumption that the control of the Army has been monopolized by the General Staff. There is this to be said concerning the office of Secretary of War, that its duties have increased enormously within the last seven years. The Secretary is virtually at the head of the Government of the Philippines, he is also in practical control of the Panama Canal Zone, and exercises a considerable control over the affairs of Porto Rico. In discharging the duties thus devolved upon him he is necessarily dependent in large measure upon the counsel and co-operation of military officers, and if there were no other reason for the creation of the General Staff there would be a sufficient one in the fact that it has greatly simplified and expedited the increased and difficult work which events have imposed upon the War Department. It may be admitted that the General Staff is still in the experimental stage, and that experience may suggest desirable changes in its organization and working methods, but it is generally agreed that the results so far are satisfactory. The implication that the General Staff has usurped the functions of the civilian Secretary of War, or that it has been other than helpful to the real interests of the military establishment, is too ridiculous for serious consideration.

In the course of his hearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means, January 28, on the bill to reduce the tariff on sugar and tobacco imported from the Philippines, an interesting exchange of opinion occurred with regard to the question of Philippine independence. Secretary Taft stated that independence would not be granted to the islands until conditions had become settled, inter-island communication securely established and an intelligent public opinion created. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, said that the Secretary's statement involved a departure from the declared policy of the Government, but he and the Secretary agreed that the only difference between the Administration's position and that of the Democratic party is that the Democrats would set a date for the declaration of independence, while the Administration prefers to leave the date indefinite. Secretary Taft contended that inasmuch as the Philippines belong to the United States, thereby imposing a sacred trust on this Government, it is our duty to establish and maintain the best possible conditions there. "Certainly," he said, "the present status of the islands, so far as our relations to them are concerned, will remain the same throughout the present generation and probably longer."

In answer to a communication from commanding officer of Troop L, 5th Cavalry, dated Whipple Barracks, Arizona, Dec. 24, 1904, as to whether it would be considered legitimate to cash final statements from troop funds, Paymaster General Dodge replied that the provisions of A.R. 592, 1904, are not violated when a post canteen or the custodian of a troop fund cashes a soldier's final statements as an accommodation to him and making no profit thereby, and that it is proper for such officer to retain a small portion of the purchase price until the account shall have been paid by the paymaster, to insure against loss by over-calculation of interest or travel pay, which is apt to occur where computations are made by those unfamiliar with such calculations. The amount retained, the Paymaster General states, should be transmitted to the soldier as soon as the actual state of the account is known. Judge Advocate General endorsed the views of the Paymaster General.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, a letter regarding the depleted coal supply at Manila, the condition of which the admiral believes to be serious. On the supposition that all American steamers and sailing vessels which have been offered shall reach

Manila without accident, there will be on hand at that place on July 1, 1905, only about 2,944 tons of coal, less than two weeks' supply for the Asiatic Squadron at the average rate of expenditure. If Great Britain should become involved in a war the usual extraneous supplies of coal would be shut off from our ships in the East, and a strike of the coal operators on railways carrying coal to tidewater in the United States, or unusual weather conditions, might shut off the Navy's home supply. It is imperative that a stock of coal be provided at once for Manila, if the mobility of the Asiatic Fleet is to be maintained. The bureau therefore renews its recommendation that foreign steamers be employed for the transportation of coal to Cavite until stock on hand at that place shall not be less than 70,000 tons. Until that amount is stored, the Department cannot afford to depend for maintaining an adequate supply of coal at Manila on the very limited American tonnage available.

The Navy Board on Construction at its meeting on Jan. 31 spent most of the session in a discussion of the requirements for the new submarine boats, the contract for which the Secretary of the Navy has announced he proposes to let to the Electric Boat Company of New York, the boats to be built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Massachusetts. When the proposed plans came to the Board on Construction it was found that the Electric Boat Company had neglected for some reason to specify the distance at which the torpedoes should be fired in the test. The board decided that a speed of at least eight knots should be required, that the torpedoes should be fired at a target 2,500 yards distant for the first shot and that a speed of six knots should be maintained between shots. Other important requirements were inserted at the instance of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and of the Engineer-in-Chief. The result of careful consideration given the matter by the board was the addition to the contract of a number of very important requirements. The amended contract will be submitted to the Electric Boat Company and if agreeable to them it will be executed.

In case the pay of the Construction Corps of the Navy is not raised in proportion to that of the other corps, Congress may become responsible for a most embarrassing situation in the Navy, resulting from a greater scarcity of constructors. The plan recently proposed of taking in naval constructors from civil life is not practicable. The fact that the Navy finds it so hard to-day to retain the constructors whom it educates is because they are offered by private firms salaries of twice and three times the amount they are now receiving. Not only is there a great demand for naval constructors, but several civilians recently in the employ of the Navy Department upon construction work have been given places in private life at salaries considerably in excess of those which officers in the Construction Corps are now receiving. This is a complicated and important problem. The Naval Committee should consider all sides of the question and study the needs of the Navy as a whole, as well as the needs of the individual corps.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, will soon make his selection of midshipmen for special duty from the class which is just returning from sea. Before taking this action, however, he will request that the Secretary of the Navy send out a circular to the midshipmen outlining the plan for engineering duty set forth by Admiral Rae in his annual report. In this way the midshipmen will become acquainted with the scheme and those who desire to specialize in engineering duty can apply to the bureau for special duty under its direction. London Engineering criticizes certain recommendations made by the Admiral in his annual report, but on the whole treats it very fairly, the writer showing such an accurate acquaintance with the problems which are confronting the Engineer-in-Chief of the American Navy as to entitle his criticisms to serious attention.

An order, which might cause many heartaches, were it not our privilege to explain its purport, will be promulgated by the War Department next week by order of the Chief of Staff. General Chaffee has directed that all unassigned officers of the Artillery in excess of the number of additional Artillery officers allowed by law be formally assigned to companies and batteries. As a matter of fact, however, this order is but a form. The officers so assigned will not join the companies or batteries to which they are seemingly sent, but will remain on their present duty. Nor will the assignment given them by this order indicate in the slightest manner what their actual field duty will be when they complete their present "unassigned" duty. It is simply a form to comply with the letter of the law.

There will be no legislation during this session of Congress giving an advance in rank to officers on the retired list of the Army with Civil War service who were retired on their own applications after thirty years' service and for the benefit of officers of the so-called "Merriam class" who were retired with an advance in rank. Senator Proctor, acting chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has notified those officers interested in this legislation that no consideration could be given to the matter this year, but that it would probably be taken up early next session. Neither will the long-pending longevity bill for retired officers of the Army be taken up this session.

The New York Sun publishes an article giving an expression of opinion on the part of distinguished officers as to the proper form of salute to the flag by women. General Chaffee suggests that where the salute is in unison by a number it would be well to have the handkerchief drawn from the belt or other receptacle and held pendent from the right hand, the forearm being held horizontally to the front or upward at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Admiral Schley proposes that the salute should be made with the right hand on the heart and the head reverently bowed, the reason being that the heart is the home of love, respect and reverence—the seat of all that is purest, noblest and best in our nature. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee thinks that an appropriate salute for a girl to make to the flag would be to stand at attention and kiss her right hand. Admiral Evans thinks that a courtesy would be in order. "I have seen," he says, "crowds of ladies in foreign countries courtesy to the ruler as he or she passed and it was most striking and effective. Such a salute to our flag, it seems to me, would be most becoming from our women." Gen. A. L. Mills also approves of the courtesy, as does Lieutenant General Schofield. Gen. John C. Black, G.A.R., proposes the salute which is practised now daily in schools, or at least upon all suitable occasions. In the presence of the raised flag the child, standing, lays hand upon the heart, then to the forehead, then stretches it toward the flag, saying: "I give my heart and my head and my hand to my country." To secure harmony among these distinguished heroes the ladies may conclude to combine all of these methods; hold the handkerchief pendent in the right hand, placed at an angle of forty-five degrees, which would bring it near the heart, then kiss the hand, courtesy and repeat the formula proposed by General Black. Perhaps it would be simpler, however, to accept the advice by the gallant admiral of the Navy, who proposes the regular military salute, or that of General Corbin, who says: "In our garrisons when officers and soldiers salute the colors it is the custom for all ladies, young or old, to arise and remain standing during the passing of the colors. This, it seems to me, is the most satisfactory solution of the question."

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Walter S. Crosley in regard to the pay of aides to rear admirals settles some questions, but leaves some others for further consideration. It is decided that aides to rear admirals are entitled to extra pay granted to aides to general officers of the Army by the Revised Statutes. Aides to major generals receive \$200 a year, and those to brigadier generals only \$150 a year. The opinion does not state whether all aides to rear admirals are to receive \$200 a year or only \$150. Lieutenant Crosley was an aide to an admiral of the upper nine. All rear admirals are equal in rank to major generals, but half of them are paid as brigadier generals. It seems hardly possible that the accounting officers of the Treasury can hold that the extra pay of aides to the lower nine will be at the rate granted by law to aides to brigadier generals, yet as unlikely decisions have been made and delay in settling the claims of aides to the lower nine may result in such contention. The mounted pay of \$100 given to aides in the Army is disallowed. It is conceded in the opinion that there may be some cases, as in the Medical and Pay Corps, where mounted pay is given, not for mounted service, but as a measure of compensation. Here the court says that mounted pay is plainly given to aides because their service may require them to be mounted. No such condition can arise in the Navy and consequently aides cannot receive mounted pay at all. The interesting question as to whether officers of the Pay Corps are entitled to mounted pay, as held by the Comptroller of the Treasury, is left unsettled with an intimation that pay officers may be entitled to it. The test case on this subject is pending in the Court of Claims and the Messrs. King, the attorneys in the case, express the opinion that the question can be tried at the present term of court.

The complaint made by the Marconi Company, of the action of the Government in the matter of wireless telegraphy appears to be based upon the assumption that they are the owners of patents which give them control of this method of telegraphic communication, and that the Government is arbitrarily depriving it of its property in these patents. In reply to this in a letter dated Jan. 17, Secretary Morton said: "The Department in contracting for wireless telegraph appliances includes in recent contracts a clause requiring the contractor to protect and defend the Government against claims for infringement of patent rights due to the use of any apparatus supplied by him. Only when the patentee is in the service of the Government at the time of making the invention may the Government use a patent without the payment of royalty, and in case of violation of patent right by the Government, recourse may always be had to the courts." Mr. Morton further says: "The equipment of the Nantucket Shoal Lightship by the Government, to which you take exception, is a legitimate action in the interests of commerce. The vessel is a public vessel, stationed off the shoals for the purpose of increasing the safety of navigation, and a commercial company is not entitled to any place on board her. To allow the occupation of such vessel by one commercial company gives valid cause of complaint of injustice and favoritism to other companies. It seems quite as reasonable that your company should insist on the right to install its apparatus, to the exclusion of others, in the custom-houses, light-houses, life-saving stations, or in men-of-war, as in the Nantucket Shoal Lightship. That this ship is more favorably located than other stations mentioned for the financial advancement of your company does not strengthen your claim."

As to the wearing of Army and National Guard uniforms by persons not in the military service, which is a common practice and one that should be strictly prohibited, the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "It is rather humiliating to a man who has served in the Army, or in the Guard, to see how little consideration is given what should be the distinctive garb of an honorable service. Go where you will in this great country and you will find men of all sorts and conditions clad in the Army blue and performing the most menial work. It does not make for the good of the Service to see the clothes which should be held sacred, covering the street scavengers or to hear a blithering volley of horrible profanity coming from the lips of some fellow enwrapped in the Army uniform, on the front end of an ash cart or garbage wagon, scrapping

with a motorman on a street car. Yet such things are very common. The police authorities, even, are now grabbing the Army blue, especially here in Philadelphia, where the blouse worn by the captains and lieutenants is closely copied from the dress blouse of the Army. Now if an Army man should attempt to wear a police uniform he would be run in in double time. It should be just as fair for the Army men to run in the policemen when the last named attempt the Army coat. The National Government should jealously guard the uniforms of its defenders. The country is not so poor that when there is a change in uniform and equipment ordered the discarded clothing should be sold and the pittance received converted into the national strong box. All such uniforms and equipments should be destroyed and no man, unless he be a soldier or a sailor, should ever be permitted to masquerade in or desecrate the National garb."

At a meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, held at the War Department on Jan. 28, important amendments were made by the board in the regulations governing the national meet. Coaching of teams competing for the National trophy is forbidden, except by the captain of a team in skirmish firing. It was decided by the board that the four men making the highest scores on the team winning the National trophy would be excluded from competing for the National trophy for the three next successive competitions; that is, one-third of the membership of the winning team are made ineligible for the next three competitions. West Point and Annapolis have been invited to send teams to the national meet. A board, consisting of Brig. Gen. George Harries, D. C. National Guard; Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A., and General Riggs, of the Maryland N.G., was appointed to select a place for the next national meet and the date for the meet. It is thought probable that the Creedmoor range will be selected and that the meet will be held during the latter part of next August. The board decided to cut the cash prizes given to the winning teams. The first prize was cut from \$500 to \$300 and similar cuts were made for the lower prizes. Three new gold medals will be offered for the revolver competitions.

At the fourteenth annual meeting of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, held in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 28 and 29, 1904, Dr. Donald Macrae, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Ia., pointed out the importance of having a more efficient medical corps in the United States Army. He made an appeal to the patriotic sense of the American surgeon in civil practice to stand by the recommendations of the Surgeon-General of the Army, and otherwise to use his best endeavors to relieve a most deplorable condition in the most important branch of the service. He thought that the Surgeon-General should be elevated to lieutenant-general, and be equal in rank to the head of any other branch of the Army. A medical officer should be added to the General Staff. A resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted respectfully petitioning President Roosevelt to direct that the military authorities provide a field medical organization for our Army at least equal in all respects to the best that exists in any army, and which will meet the approval of military sanitarians generally, to the end that sick and wounded in future wars may receive adequate care and attention. The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to President Roosevelt at once.

That trade follows the flag is again exemplified in the fact that the American Bridge Company has obtained the contract in a competition with thirteen other bidders, English, French, German and Belgian, for the construction of the projected Ayala bridge across the Pasig river at Manila. This is the first contract for bridge-building in the Philippines that has been awarded to American bidders, but the transaction is in line with the advance of American enterprise in the Philippines, and it is probably merely the fore-runner of larger projects of similar character in the Archipelago. The building of the railways, roads, bridges and other public works required for the development of the extensive natural resources of the islands will open an attractive field for American business enterprise, and the successful competition of a representative establishment like the American Bridge Company in the case noted is a sign that United States manufacturers are both ready and able to improve the opportunity.

The official trial trip of the U.S.S. armored cruiser Maryland, off the course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise, on Jan. 27, made an average speed of 22.306 knots per hour. The vessel was constructed by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company of Newport News, Va., and her contract speed was twenty-two knots per hour. The entire distance was eighty-eight knots, which was divided into two legs. As the Maryland cut her way through the seas the water was sprayed in great masses over her bow, and, falling on the deck and rigging, froze almost immediately. Through the strong northwesterly breeze the warship speeded with no rolling, and proved herself a remarkably steady craft. The Maryland was found to have quick-working steering gear, establishing a record for the throwing of the helm hard over when the big ship described a figure "8" at the conclusion of the official run. During the trial the two engines of the cruiser developed an average horse power of 27,000, and the trial was considered in every way satisfactory.

Negotiations between the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of Bethlehem, Pa., and the Russian government, it is reported, are going on for the construction of ten battleships and their accessories, together with other naval armament, the total cost of which will approximate \$100,000,000. Mr. Schwab intends to leave shortly for St. Petersburg, where he hopes to conclude negotiations. As it is now constituted the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is able to turn out a battleship complete. Already the company has begun plans for the construction of a battleship to be sold to the highest bidder—a plan which has been found to be highly successful by two of the largest English shipbuilders.

The Galveston, which was begun at the Trigg Works, Richmond, Va., four years ago, is now about ready for commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard and will be sent to sea as soon as her officers report and her crew have been mustered on board the receiving ship Franklin. The

first cruise of the Galveston will doubtless be on the home station, and later it is the intention of the Department to send the vessel to a foreign station. No regular trial trips will be made by the Galveston, but at frequent intervals her speed and other qualifications will be made the subject of experiment, and reports will be made as to her seaworthiness and other qualities for a sea-going warship. The Galveston is among the few sheathed ships possessed by the United States Navy, and her behavior as to ability to keep the sea for long periods will be watched with considerable interest by Navy officers and the officials at the Navy Department. The anticipated speed of the Galveston class of vessels is about sixteen knots an hour in free route.

The dredge St. Johns has recently had a three days' successful demonstration of her sea-going and dredging qualities at Sandy Hook. This is the first of two vessels now being constructed by the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and was built to dredge sand from the mouth of the St. Johns river, Florida. Through suction pipes 18 inches in diameter, sand is pumped up by means of two powerful centrifugal sand pumps which discharge the heavier material into bins constructed in the hold of the vessel. In these it is carried out to sea and discharged through numerous sluices in the bottom of the hull. In addition to a vertical inverted compound engine of about 700 horsepower, the vessels have the usual auxiliary machinery fitted to regular steamships, and will each carry a crew of about thirty-six men. They are lighted by electricity, and are generally fitted out in a first class manner.

The entire mounted police of New York city will henceforth be equipped with russet outfits instead of black, and the contract for these outfits, including all the saddles, bridles, haversacks, saddle cloths, etc., has been given to The Mehlbach Saddle Company, of New York, successors to the Whitman Saddle Company. The saddles will be of the Whitman type, constructed with very high pommel and cantle, particularly the latter. It is supposed that this innovation will give the mounted police a much easier and more comfortable seat, as well as prevent the so-called "louncing" by the riders on the horse. The skirts or flaps will be done away with and in place of them the saddles will have the so-called "leg guards."

A report at the Navy Department on Jan. 31 from the Isthmus of Panama states that all of the sick of the Boston's crew are improving. A cable dispatch on Jan. 29 reported the death from yellow fever of the ship's surgeon, Dr. Kohlase. It was supposed at first that his case was a mild one and the news of his death came as a surprise to the Department. A telegram received on Feb. 1 from Commander Niles, of the Boston, reported that all the patients were convalescing, and that there was no danger from new cases. He said that Marblehead had gone to Chaney Bay and that he would take his ship for target practice and later go north.

The Yale Dining Hall has just ended its first full year under the administration of Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U. S.A., retired, showing a balance on the right side of its accounts. A year ago the Commons gave board to 507 men; it now feeds 904, and its financial solvency contrasts strikingly with last year, when there was a deficit of over \$22,000, practically all incurred before Captain Smoke took hold. "When it is remembered," the Yale Alumni Weekly says, "that the Corporation had begun to talk of closing the hall, the services of Captain Smoke to the University takes on new bigness." So much for Army training and Captain Smoke's individual efficiency.

The summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of December, 1904, is as follows: Enlistments in cities, 1,979; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 2,575; total number of enlistments, 4,554. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 1,993; Coast Artillery, 470; Engineer Battalions, 33; Cavalry (white), 602; Field Artillery, 146; U.S. Military Academy Detachments, 11; Infantry (colored), 37; Cavalry (colored), 77; Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 7; Philippine Scouts, 1,178.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has sent to the navy yard, Boston, for testing, several samples of a new kind of chain in which the links are made of thin steel and moulded without welding. It is believed that this chain, called the welded chain, is stronger than the other chains now in use in the Navy, and if the tests prove this it will probably be generally adopted for use by the Bureau of Equipment.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the gold medal, life membership and \$100 to Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, General Staff, and the silver medal and \$50 to Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf., for the best and second best essays on "The Experiences of our Army since the outbreak of the war with Spain: what practical use has been made of them and how may they be further utilized to improve its fighting efficiency."

Mr. William N. Cromwell, general counsel for the Panama Railroad Company, has issued a circular offering 105 for the small amount of the company's stock still held by private owners. This offer is made with the approval of the President of the United States, his purpose being that all the stock of the company shall be acquired by the Government.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that examinations are to be held for the position of warrant carpenter in the Navy on Nov. 1 next, and later on examinations to fill the vacancies in the grade of warrant machinists. Information regarding the requirements for these examinations can be obtained for the asking from the Bureau of Navigation.

GENERAL CROZIER'S PLAN OF SELECTION.

We last week published a portion of the Memorandum for the Secretary of War in regard to selection in promotion, submitted by General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, Jan. 23. In this Memorandum, General Crozier further says:

"It is believed that the essential principles of selection and elimination would be properly secured by a bill which should embody the following features, viz:

"(1) Every third promotion, in any branch of the service, should be by selection from the grade below.

"(2) The selections should be made by boards of officers of the branch of the service of the vacancy to be filled, under regulations to be established by the President. Boards for selections for colonelcies to include general officers.

"(3) Officers who do not reach the different grades at stated ages should be retired, with a percentage of their active pay depending upon their length of service.

"(4) The application of the retirement law should be made gradual, so as not to immediately throw out the large number of officers who are now past the limiting ages.

"(5) The retirement law should come into full operation at a fixed date in the future.

"(6) In the meantime superannuated officers should be selected for retirement, as for promotion.

"(7) Also in the meantime voluntary retirement, at stated ages for the different grades, should be permitted."

"If the ages at which officers should retire should be fixed as follows, viz: Those who do not reach the grade of colonel at fifty-seven years, of lieutenant at fifty-three years, of major at forty-five years, of captain at thirty-three years, the number of retirements in each grade, taking into consideration promotions caused by death and sixty-four year retirements only, and excluding those caused by resignations, dismissals or retirements for disability, would, in the long run and after the system had become thoroughly established, be as follows: First lieutenants, 83.21 per year; captains, 51.79; majors, 10.37; lieutenant-colonels, 13.17; general officers, 4.7; total, 172.11 per year.

"Under the present laws all officers, except chaplains, retired by reason of having reached a limiting age, will go out as either colonels or general officers, at sixty-four; and the number of them will in the long run be as follows: Captains (chaplains), 1.46 per year; colonels, 49.20; general officers, 15.13; total, 65.79 per year.

"The average ages at which officers, in the long run will, under the present laws, reach the various grades, will be as follows: First lieutenant, 32 years, 4 months; captain, 42 yrs. 10 mo.; major, 56 yrs. 6 mo.; lieutenant colonel, 60 yrs. 6 mo.; colonel or general officer, 62 years.

"By the change proposed officers will spend about eleven years more in the grade of field officer than under the present laws. From the small percentage of officers required to be retired, in order to produce promotion at the ages given, it will be seen that the average officer would be greatly benefited by the proposed change; the benefit being at the expense of the few who are retired."

"Under the proposed plan the number of officers on the retired list would be increased, and its expense would be \$1,595,231.00 greater than at present, but this would be partially offset by the lower age of officers in the higher grades of the active list, so that these would not all draw the maximum increase over their pay proper which is allowed for extra service. The saving in the cost of the active list from this cause would be \$462,978.00. The net increase of the cost of the Army would thus be \$1,132,253.00 per annum.

"That impartial and intelligent selection is good is universally admitted, and it would seem to be possible to attain it by placing the selection in the hands of those skilled in the requirements, whose general sense of high duty as well as their esprit de corps would impel them to exercise their best discrimination and would not be affected by any inducement to serve personal ends. The careful guard of the interests of each branch of the service is assured by the possession of the power of selection by a board composed of its own officers. Such a board may be trusted without restrictions to make suitable selections. With confidence in the selecting power, all the latitude possible should be given it. The limitation of selection to one promotion in three in the line and permanent staff corps will prevent a discouragement of those officers who may not be selected early in their careers. The whole column would thus rise; some more rapidly than others, by reason of sifted merit, and a few so slowly as to be overtaken by the retiring age.

"It may be charged against the system of promotion by selection that it would create a body of officers who, by reason of being once or twice passed over, would lose all hope of advancement to important rank, and would in consequence sink into a condition of useless lethargy, rendering no good service themselves, and poisoning the military atmosphere in their vicinity. The answer to the charge is that by the system of graded retirement for age, which should accompany that of promotion by selection, the officers passed over by reason of being less worthy of promotion would be the ones to become too old for their grades, and to be thus retired from active service. The operation of a system of graded retirement for age without that of promotion by selection would be as likely to lose to the service the best as the poorest officers, while the absence of both systems results in a uniform superannuation in all grades discouraging to everybody, and depriving the Government of selected servants in high grades.

"Under the present system, when pressure comes, selections for important commands and staff positions have to be made hurriedly and with inadequate consideration and knowledge of appointees. It would appear evident that a process of careful selection, extending over all the period of preparation for war, would diminish confusion at a critical time by maintaining the high grades in the possession of those who should have earned them through ascertained merit.

"The retirement of officers at earlier ages than the extreme cannot be considered an inadmissible hardship. The retired pay will preserve them from want, and they will be at an age to supplement this by their own exertions. When the number and consequences of failures in civil life are considered, retirement cannot be regarded as a very hard result of lack of success in the military services; and the Government should certainly not be called upon to go so far beyond ordinary conditions of life as to insure the full results of success to every officer entering the Army.

"Most of the distinguished service lists, and the special lists of officers to be promoted without interfering with the promotion of any others, have what I consider to be three defects:

"First. They do not provide for the case of the officer who, without having an opportunity to specially distinguish himself, is recognized by his immediate su-

periors as better than the one above him every day in the week.

"Second. They require all promotions out of the order of seniority to be at the expense of the United States, instead of at that of the inefficient.

"Third. They do not provide for any compulsory process of elimination.

"The Army has had a good deal of satisfactory experience with selection. The non-commissioned officers, who are all promoted by almost unrestricted selection, compare with uneducated men without trades of their walk of life, in a manner which cannot be claimed for the officers as a body among cultivated gentlemen. At the Military Academy there is very drastic selection and elimination. The selection is extremely important to those affected, as it regulates the relative rank and the promotion of all those who go into the same branch of the service until they get to be colonels. That this selection is accepted as it is indicates clearly that so far as it goes it is good, but it seems singular that it should never afterwards be reviewed, no matter what the subsequent development of the graduates of the Academy, and that not only the one who has been compared with another to his disadvantage while they were both boys must practically always remain under him, but the one who by this same good process has been declared to be the best of a certain class shall always thereafter remain below the one in the same branch of the service who has been declared to be the worst of the class preceding.

"For over thirty years officers have been selected for the Ordnance Department by boards of officers of that Department, and previous to the last reorganization of the Army such selection carried with it a promotion. Although the selections have not always escaped criticism the method has been generally considered to have recommended itself by its success, and influence of a political character has been entirely excluded, no effort to approach a selecting board with political influence having even been alleged.

"Some form of selection for promotion exists in the military and naval service of every important nation except the United States, and artificial elimination is found in all of them and also in the United States Navy, the only exception to this process being in the United States Army. At the time of the adoption of the seniority rule, in the early days of the nation, there was probably good reason for it. It seems that at the time that we were receiving assistance from France in achieving our independence, when our officers and others had abundant opportunity to become familiar through personal contact with the military methods of the French army, promotions in that army were made in ways that were often irregular, and often had no special reference to the merits of the persons promoted. Officers were appointed to the various grades for reasons of hereditary right thereto, because of conditions of birth, through purchase, and through the pure arbitrary choice of the sovereign; often made because of the influence of favorites. The evil results of this process both in the French service and in that of the English, which must have been known to our forefathers, were undoubtedly quite sufficient to justify them in throwing such a system overboard and resorting to seniority pure and simple as the rule of promotion. Whatever the defects of this rule it must have been vastly better than the methods which it replaced."

A NEW METHOD OF SELECTION.

U. S. T. B. D. Peñry, San Francisco, Cal.,

January 24, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with interest the various letters published in your paper regarding promotion by selection. I notice that most of your correspondents expend their ammunition at long range. They don't make any very definite proposals regarding the method of selection which they advocate. Most of us would have more definite notions regarding promotion by selection, its advantages and disadvantages, if we had before us the definite plan of selection. We are all agreed, I suppose, that the ablest man should be on top. We probably all believe that many able men would be advanced by any form of selection. We are, however, opposed to any form of selection that would permit the incompetent man to be advanced over the more competent.

Selection by elimination, and retirement for age in the various grades involves a large retired list. Would it not be better to let each man render service for the salary he receives, to stay in his grade until promotion was earned or until he reached retiring age? In civil life many men render efficient service throughout their career in a subordinate capacity when it is well known that they are unfitted for more responsible positions. Because the efficient cashier does not happen to be proper material for a bank president, no one thinks of placing him on the retired list. He simply continues to be a cashier.

Three elements contribute to the making of an efficient naval officer—ability, zeal, and experience. The fairest measure of a man's zeal and ability is the estimation of his associates supplemented by a searching professional examination. An impartial measure of his experience is length of service. A just and wise system of selection must provide for the accurate determination of the ability, zeal, and experience of each individual, under consideration. It must act as a spur to effort on the part of all. It must recognize the claims of long and faithful service. Believing the foregoing statements to be true I propose the following system of promotion for discussion:

(a) All promotions from the grades of lieutenant-commander, commander, and captain, to be made by selection. All other promotions to be made by seniority.

(b) All promotions in a given grade to be made in accordance with the yearly multiples of the officers in that grade, the officer having the highest multiple to be promoted first.

(c) All multiples to be composed of four elements—length of service in grade, professional examination, record for the ten preceding years, and votes.

(d) The officer of longest service in each grade to have a length of service multiple of 100. All other officers in that grade to have a length of service multiple that bears the same proportion to one hundred that their length of service in that grade bears to the length of service in the grade of the man whose multiple is 100.

(e) The multiple for a perfect professional examination to be 100 and all other multiples in proportion. The examination questions to be prepared by a board of officers of grades senior to the one under examination. All officers of a grade to have the same examination questions, and all to be examined at the same time.

(f) The maximum possible multiple for record in

preceding ten years to be 100 and all other multiples to be proportionally less. These multiples to be determined from an examination of the record of each officer by a board of not less than five officers of grades senior to the one under examination.

(g) The officer having the largest number of votes to have a vote multiple of 100 and all others to have a multiple proportionally less. The votes to be obtained as follows:

All officers of and above the grade of lieutenant-commander to submit annually a list of ten lieutenant-commanders, six commanders, and four captains, with the following or a similar statement appended to the list: "I certify on honor that of all officers in the grades of captain, commander, and lieutenant-commander, with whom I have been personally associated, I consider those named above to be best fitted for promotion. With this exception that I have excluded from the above lists all those who have solicited, either directly or indirectly, my vote." From these lists the number of votes for each officer to be determined.

(h) The total multiples, with the value of their various elements to be tabulated in order of merit and published annually to the Service. All promotions for the ensuing year to be made from this published list.

(i) The promotion list of each year to be determined independently of all other lists. These lists to have no effect on the relative rank of officers in the grade but to be for sole purpose of regulating promotion out of the grade.

To illustrate the system I take ten imaginary cases and include in these ten cases the officer with greatest length of service in grade, the officer passing the highest professional examination, the officer having the best record for the preceding ten years, and the officer having the largest number of votes:

Name.	Service in grade	Multiple	Exam. mult.	Record mult.	Votes	Vote mult.	Total.
A	7	100	68	80	20	10	255
B	6½	92.9	82	90	40	20	284.9
C	6	85.7	70	95	30	15	265.7
D	5½	78.6	95	90	40	20	283.6
E	4	57.1	80	100	200	100	337.1
F	4½	64.3	75	90	10	5	204.3
G	3½	52.6	65	75	00	00	188.6
H	3	50	90	75	30	15	230
I	3½	46.4	40	60	00	00	146.4
J	3	42.8	80	80	10	5	207.3

If the above were all the officers in the grade under consideration the promotion list for the ensuing year would be arranged as follows: E, B, D, C, A, H, J, F, G, I.

What would be the immediate effect of the adoption of a plan of selection like the above? I think that all officers would try to have the entire book part of their profession fresh in their minds at least once a year. That is a big step in the right direction. The best man would have a better show of promotion than now. Extreme youth would not reach the upper grades. The age at which officers would attain command rank and flag rank would be reduced. I think the percentage of officers, to whom this scheme would work injustice, negligible.

FRANK H. SCHOFIELD.

WANTED—AN INVENTION.

Jan. 30, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the various articles concerning "Promotion by Selection," one may see three facts stand out clearly:

1. All the writers agree that promotion by selection would be the ideal plan, if the best men would be selected.

2. The advocates assume that some plan can be adopted whereby the best men will be selected, and base their conclusions on that assumption.

3. The opponents assume that no plan will be adopted whereby the best men will be selected, and base their conclusions on that assumption.

Therefore, the advocates and the opponents are not arguing about the same thing: the advocates are arguing about a hypothetical, efficient scheme; and the opponents are arguing about an equally hypothetical, inefficient scheme.

Since no scheme has been invented yet which seems to be efficient, is it not now in order for the advocates to invent one? As soon as it is invented, all argument will cease: until it is invented, all argument is useless.

B. A. FISKE, Commander, U.S.N.

SELECTION DISAPPROVED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Promotion by selection would be the death blow to the general efficiency of the Army. For one man made efficient by being promoted out of his turn, every man that he jumped would become a kicker and morose and dissatisfied. The chief danger to the United States seems to be the pull, influence and official graft that we read so much about. It will, indeed, be a sorry day when these are allowed to sap the efficiency of the Army and the Navy, which is what promotion by selection would do. If the opinion of all officers were taken I am sure the vote would be heavily against it.

ONE OF THE LINE.

In reviewing the proceedings in the case of Pvt. Amos Thomas, Co. C, 24th Inf., found guilty by G.C.M. of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for two months, and to forfeit ten dollars per month for the same period, Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, commanding the Department of Dakota, says: "In the foregoing case it appears from the record that the order modifying the detail for the court was not read to the accused, as required by the Manual for Courts-Martial, note 3, page 139. The accused pleaded 'guilty' to the charge and specification as laid, and thereafter made a statement inconsistent with his plea. It therefore became the duty of the court to direct the entry of a plea of 'not guilty,' and to try the case on the general issue thus made. (Manual for Courts-Martial, paragraph 5, page 32.) It further appears that Captain Nelson, who testified as a witness in the case, was not sworn as required by the 92d Article of War, which prescribes that 'all persons who give evidence before a court-martial shall be examined under oath.' On account of the foregoing irregularities, the proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. Private Thomas will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

SENATOR HALE ON GENERAL STAFF.

During the debate upon the Army Bill Senator Hale improved the opportunity to express some heterodox sentiments on the subject of the General Staff. He said: "I never knew, until I saw the practical operations of what is called the General Staff Bill, that it practically makes the Secretary of War a figurehead, and transfers the power and the administration to the General Staff of the Army. * * * I, in my innocence, went up to the Department to see the Secretary, to see if I could get some of that money for posts in my State. I was informed at the Secretary's office that the Secretary had nothing to do with it; that the General Staff had taken possession of it. That was not a matter of tactics or of war or of military. It was pure civilian administration. I was informed that I could have a hearing before the General Staff on the question whether I could get some of that money. I said: 'I will talk with the Secretary of War upon this matter, but I will not cool my heels waiting for the General Staff to decide whether some of this money that Congress has appropriated shall be distributed to my State,' and I withdrew.

"A few days later I got a letter from a Sunday school association in Portland, asking that permission be given to them in an excursion to visit one of the forts. I wrote General Crozier, who had charge of the Ordnance Department, and asked for permission. The reply that I received was that he had nothing to do with it; that the General Staff had taken charge of Sunday school excursions, and that nobody had anything to do with it except the General Staff. The Secretary of War to-day—I speak in his praise, and I have the greatest confidence in him—is absolutely ejected from the administration of the War Department on almost all matters of administration, and it has been usurped by the General Staff.

"If we have any business to do with the War Department to-day, instead of going to the Secretary, as we used to do, who is the administrator, we go to the General Staff, and it is the result of what applies in both Army and Navy—the desire of the professional men in the Army and Navy to reduce and at last to eliminate the civilian power. I discover the same thing in the Navy—a disposition there and a determination to get a General Staff in the Navy, so as to make the Secretary of the Navy a dummy.

"I do not propose, Mr. President, so long as I am here and have the power of protest, to consent to that, and it will never be done in the Navy Department until it is thoroughly understood, for the safety of these Departments and their working in proper relation to the Government is in the great civilian administrative duties that are performed there by the civilian part of the Department. When you abolish that, when you overrule that, when you transfer it to the purely military part, you have ceased to have an administration of these great Departments that is in any way in sympathy with the people or with Congress and which only looks to its own aggrandizement. I do not think there was any need of a General Staff, and you can not have a General Staff but that General Staff will arrogate the powers that perhaps in a great war, in an empire like Germany or Russia, may be needed to conduct military operations. But in peace there is no need of a General Staff.

"I have no doubt the Military Secretary, whatever comment may be made upon his being a major general in the fighting part of the Army, is an exceedingly competent business man. He makes people under him earn their money. I have never been able to learn why the old A.G. Department was abolished and the duties turned over to a new officer, who is created a Military Secretary. Although the place is filled by an exceedingly able and competent man—General Ainsworth—I have never been able to see why this new-fangled arrangement was incorporated into the new legislation. But I do not make any complaint as to the efficiency of General Ainsworth. He speaks for himself wherever you see him."

Senator Cockrell endeavored to soothe the perturbed spirit of the Senator from Maine. In the course of his remarks in reply he said:

"The Secretary of War to-day has more power, as is recognized and admitted by the Army, than he has ever had at any time in the history of this country. There has always been a conflict between the commanding officers of the Army and the Secretary of War. The legislation creating this staff, in fact, gave the Secretary of War more power than he had before. I do not know that there has been any conflict between the staff and the Secretary of War, but I know that the Secretary of War will never be overruled by the staff unless they convince him that what they propose is better for the public service and for the Army than what he has himself proposed."

Mr. Hale also thought that there was some sinister purpose in having reports and communications to the War Department addressed to the Military Secretary. Mr. Cockrell in reply said: "From the time whereof the memory of man runs not to the contrary, you never could find a time when there was a different rule. All the officers of the Army reported to the Adjutant General while that office existed, and now since the Military Secretary has the duties of the Adjutant General all reports are made to him. If the Senator will take the Rebellion Records and read all the many reports that were made by the Union officers during the war he will find them, with scarcely an exception, addressed to the Adjutant General of the War Department, or if a report was made to a corps commander or an Army commander it would be addressed to him."

The figures published last week showing the desertions in the North Atlantic Fleet since its return from the European cruise have aroused considerable interest, as is indicated by various editorial comments upon them. Further investigation shows that by far the greater part of these desertions have been among the coal passers and mess attendants who are enlisted directly into those grades and go through no course of training. Examination shows a much less number of desertions from the other grades. The work of a coal passer, for men who have never had any experience in that sort of thing, is very discouraging; the extreme heat to which they are subjected, the coal dust and gas are disagreeable to them and after a short time they are ready to leave the Navy and frequently do it at the first opportunity. Many of the mess attendants are Japanese, whose patriotic desire to serve their own country may have led to their desertion. It is impossible to give any general reason for desertion. More men desert in a home port than abroad, and if a ship is in home waters at a time of year when work is easy to obtain, the desertions will probably be larger than at any other season. It would seem that "happy ships" would lose fewer men than others, but this is by no means an invariable rule, hence the injustice of blaming

a commanding officer without a careful investigation of the reason for desertions in a particular instance. The Department believes, however, that in many instances commanding officers can, with profit to their own record and that of their ship, devote more personal attention to the various problems presented by the different kinds of men under their command, watch more closely the proceedings of summary courts and consider the best ways of amusing the crew and making the ship contented. They cannot accomplish satisfactory results by issuing circulars or promulgating rules. When Rear Admiral Evans assumes command of the North American Fleet in the spring he will bring this whole question to the attention of his commanding officers, and through him they will be acquainted with the views of the Department on the subject.

There are intimations from official sources that the United States may presently acquire by purchase the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean, now belonging to the Republic of Ecuador. These islands, consisting of six large and seven small ones, lie under the equator about 730 miles off the South American coast, and have a total area of some 2,500 square miles, the largest of the group, Albemarle, being sixty miles long and fifteen miles wide, some portions having an altitude of 4,000 feet. The islands were formerly used as a penal colony by Ecuador, but are now almost wholly uninhabited. They are at present of little or no value to the United States, but with the completion of the Panama Canal they will serve as a desirable outpost for the naval defense of the isthmus waterway. Ecuador cares little for these islands, and the President of that country in his last annual message recommended that they be sold. It has been suggested that his purpose in so doing was to induce the United States to buy them by conveying the impression that some European government desired to acquire them. It is worth recalling, however, that in the Fifty-sixth Congress Senator Lodge introduced a resolution proposing the purchase of the islands by the United States, though nothing ever came of it. If Ecuador is resolved to dispose of them, there is obviously nothing for the United States to do but buy them or allow them to pass under the control of some other power—and the Monroe Doctrine, of course, forbids that they should be acquired by any European nation.

A five days' battle along the river Hun, at the end of which both armies held practically the same relative positions as at the beginning, is the latest news from Manchuria. Still the Russians, at a heavy cost, succeeded in driving the Japanese out of their advanced positions and repelling their flanking column. The Russian cavalry proved extremely efficient. There is again a lull in the campaign, and it is possible that military operations will be suspended until the end of February. Describing the cruel hardships attending campaigning in the cold of a Manchurian winter, the associated press account says: "The slightest wound caused excruciating pain. Warm blood no sooner exuded from lacerated flesh than it began to freeze. The wounded could not be left exposed, and if they did not receive attention within an hour they died. The surgeons, their assistants and nurses were almost powerless in the bandaging of wounds, for they were obliged to wear leather gloves or mittens in order to resist the cold."

Press despatches from Manila describe the situation in the neighboring provinces of Cavite and Batangas as extremely serious. Both provinces are being raided by an organized force of 500 ladrones, most of whom are armed with Remington rifles and evidently well supplied with ammunition. These outbreaks on Jan. 24 attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon, in Cavite, killed Contract Surg. Joseph A. O'Neil and wounded several men of the scouts and constabulary, looted the municipal treasury and carried off the wife and children of ex-Governor Trias, for whose release they demand a ransom of \$10,000. The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended in the disaffected provinces and Major General Corbin, commanding the Philippines Division, has assigned United States troops consisting of detachments of picked sharpshooters to co-operate with the scouts and constabulary in suppressing the outbreaks. At this distance it looks as though the situation would require considerable vigorous work of the Army, as the civil authorities are evidently unable to deal with it.

Marines at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., rendered effective service at a big fire at Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 29. The fire alarm sounded at 2 a.m. and in a little less than ten minutes the marines were on the scene ready for assignment to such duty as their commanding officers, Capt. Thomas F. Lyon and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, U.S. M.C., might assign. Their work in handling the hose was noteworthy, especially in directing the streams laid by No. 1 Engine Company of Norfolk, which arrived on the scene almost simultaneously with the marines. Their work in fighting the blaze in the New York Clothing Company's store and in that of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company was very effective and in the salvage work they must also be commended. One of the marines, Pvt. T. A. Beever, was sent to the Naval Hospital for treatment, he having suffered badly from exposure. Others were more or less affected by the cold and from the contact of water and not a few of them left the scene of the blaze when the orders were given to return to the barracks, with their uniforms looking rather unsightly, having been damaged by fire, water and smoke.

As we recently announced would be the fact, the President has appointed a board of Army and Navy officers to consider and report upon the question of physical training at West Point and Annapolis and also to make a report upon the question of training in swordsmanship at the two institutions. The members of the board are Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy; Capt. Peyton C. March, General Staff, and Capt. Frank W. Coe, Art. Corps, as the representatives of the Army. Comdr. William F. Halsey and Surg. Edward S. Bogert, jr., both of whom are stationed at the Naval Academy, are the representatives of the Navy.

The appropriation in the Army Bill of \$1,500 for surveying the entrance to the harbor of Midway Island was suggested by a communication from the president of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, stating that a supply steamer was detained six days outside the reef

before she could enter the harbor in consequence of rough seas breaking across its obscure entrance; and after discharging her cargo was detained two days from the same cause before she could leave. There is great danger also that the cable may be broken by chafing on the rough bottom under the action of heavy seas and a rupture at any point would result in a serious interruption of communication owing to the impossibility of sending a repair steamer through the narrow and tortuous channel. The deepening and straightening of the channel and the removal of a few coral crowns in the harbor are most urgently required, and could be effected at not too great a cost.

In the case of Medical Insp. T. Woolverton, U.S.N., retired, the Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered this week an interesting and important decision. The question was whether a retired officer of the Navy, assigned to active duty, was entitled to the pay provided for an officer on the active list while on leave of absence, or only to his former retired pay. The Comptroller says: "Leave of absence is an incident to active duty and when a retired officer on active duty is granted a leave of absence he is not by that grant returned to his former condition as retired officer, but is in the leave status of an officer on the active list. When in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy the services of a retired officer are no longer required on active duty, his order will relegate such officer to the retired status, but I do not think an order granting leave of absence for a specified time removes him from the pay status of an officer on the active list."

The two houses of Congress are in agreement on the Fortification Bill, with the exception of the amendment of the Senate providing that hereafter all estimates for fortifications for the insular possessions shall be made and submitted to Congress in detail for each place in each insular possession. To this the House very properly objected on the ground that it violates the rule of secrecy which has always prevailed in submitting estimates for fortifications. Mr. Littauer said: "We can not afford to advertise to the world the amount of armament in exact detail intended to be placed in each battery. In foreign countries the giving or procuring such information is a crime and is severely punished. I feel confident that the countries of the world would pay amply if they could get the information of the exact details of guns and emplacements in each fort in the harbors of the United States."

Upon the arrival of the New Orleans at the Mare Island and Navy Yard the process of dismantling the vessel preparatory to putting it out of commission will be at once taken in hand. As orders detaching her officers have already gone forth, little delay will be experienced in the work of getting ready for the many important modifications to be made in the ship before she goes into commission for another cruise. Although no definite orders will be issued for the future disposition of the New Orleans, it is generally understood that when her repairs and changes have been effected the vessel will be sent to the Far East again, her cruising during the past six years having been of the most efficient type. An interesting investigation when the New Orleans is docked will be that of the condition of the underwater portions of the hull. The teak sheathing by which it is protected has been subjected to the hardest sort of service and the determination of its protective properties will be of the greatest value to our naval constructors.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Navy Department, the utmost vigilance will be shown in maintaining the neutrality of Philippine ports as between Russia and Japan, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., commanding the Asiatic Fleet, will redistribute the fleet, and Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commanding the Cruiser Squadron, is ready to sail for the South with his flagship, the Baltimore, and the Raleigh. The Cincinnati was expected to arrive at Manila on Feb. 5. It is reported that the Japanese have a naval rendezvous in the Tawi Islands of the Sulu archipelago and that Russian scout ships have been seen cruising between the Sulus and Borneo.

The Navy Department has taken prompt action in the case of Paymr. I. T. Hagner, whose yeoman made way with about four hundred dollars of Government money. As soon as the Department inquired into the case an order was promptly issued for the trial by court-martial of Yeoman Ewing and Paymaster Hagner was declared entirely blameless for the loss of the money. A thorough investigation of the case showed there was no cause whatever for the suggestion from certain sources that Paymaster Hagner should be held responsible for the defalcation of his yeoman and this suggestion was promptly ignored.

Straw hats for the enlisted men serving on ships in tropical waters is an innovation now under consideration by the Navy Department. Straw hats are used in the navies of other countries and are said to be better from a sanitary standpoint than the caps now used in the American Navy. The only objection to their use is the large amount of room required to store them. If a way around this can be found their adoption will probably soon be announced.

To fill the twenty-five vacancies now existing in the grade of assistant paymaster in the Navy an examination will be held in Washington early next month. Because of the small number of candidates who qualified at the last examination, the number of vacancies to be filled has grown to twenty-five. Information regarding the requirements can be obtained by application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

General Corbin, U.S.A., commanding Philippines Division, reports to the War Department, Feb. 3, the death from natural causes at Camp Bumpus, on Feb. 2, of 1st Lieut. Morton L. Avery, Philippine Scouts.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT ANNAPOLIS.

In spite of weather unspeakably vile, the graduating exercises at the United States Naval Academy on Jan. 30 were notable alike for the large number of distinguished visitors in attendance, for the fine showing made by the departing class, the largest ever graduated, and for the social gayeties of the occasion. One hundred and fourteen midshipmen received their diplomas from the hands of the President of the United States, who had for each of them an earnest word of congratulation and praise.

A list of the graduates with their class standing and the position they hold in the corps will be found on page 612 of this issue.

The Presidential party arrived in Annapolis at half past ten in the morning. It included, with President Roosevelt, his naval aide, Comdr. Cameron McK. Winslow, U.S.N., the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton, and Miss Morton, the Secretary of War and Mrs. William H. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Surgeon General Rixey, of the Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Morton, Mr. Loeb, Secretary to the President; Representative and Mrs. A. C. Dayton, Comdr. Alexander Boutakoff, Russian naval attaché; Commander Hebbinghouse, German naval attaché; Commander Takashita, Japanese naval attaché and Lieut. Comdr. Luis A. Lan, Argentine naval attaché. The party was met at the station by Capt. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy; Lieut. Comdr. John M. Poyer and Lieuts. Ashley H. Robertson, Lyman A. Cotten and Henry N. Jensen, all of the Navy, and a detachment of marines under the command of Capt. John H. Russell, U.S.M.C., and a staff of student officers. The visitors entered carriages and were escorted to the residence of Superintendent Brownson, receiving a salute of twenty-one guns. The corps of midshipmen was assembled in front of the Superintendent's residence, but the review was abandoned because of the falling snow. The President, after acknowledging the salute, spent half an hour with Superintendent Brownson and Governor Warfield, of Maryland.

Meanwhile the midshipmen marched to the armory, where a great throng of visitors had already assembled. The graduating class was seated in a solid phalanx directly in front of the carpeted platform at the southern end of the armory, and the other classes were placed in the rear in battalion formation. The galleries were occupied by hundreds of beautifully dressed ladies, a majority being relatives of Navy officers and of the graduating midshipmen. At twenty minutes past eleven a bugle call announced the arrival of the President's party, and the midshipmen undergraduates who had been "at rest" sprang to attention and presented arms. The doors at the northern end of the armory were thrown open and the President, escorted by Superintendent Brownson, entered, followed by Governor Warfield and Adjutant General Riggs, of the Maryland National Guard, together with the other visitors from Washington. All proceeded down the hall, passing between two files of midshipmen, toward the platform. When they reached the center of the armory a storm of applause burst from the galleries. Reaching the platform, the President bowed to the assemblage and took the seat indicated to him by Superintendent Brownson, who took a seat at his left. On the President's left Governor Warfield was placed, while Secretary Morton was seated to the left of Superintendent Brownson. The invocation was offered by Rev. Henry H. Clark, chaplain of the Naval Academy, after which the Superintendent arose and said: "Young gentlemen of the graduating class, I have the honor and great pleasure of presenting to you the President, who will address you and deliver to you your diplomas."

The President was greeted with tumultuous applause, after which he addressed the graduating class. He spoke at length and with great earnestness, but his speech has been so extensively published by the daily papers that we content ourselves with giving the portion of especial interest to the Services. The President said:

"I fail to see how any good American can be other than a better American when he comes here to Annapolis and sees the academy as it is and as it soon will be, thanks to the wise munificence of Congress, and I am not surprised that you who graduate from this institution should make the kind of men that, as a rule, you do make afterward; should show the qualities of courage, of lofty fidelity to duty, of devotion to the flag, and of farsighted preparedness to meet possible future emergencies, should show the traits which I think, Captain Brownson, I can say without flattery, characterize the Service to which you belong."

"I am not surprised that you should show these traits, for I should be heartily ashamed of you if you did not. More than any other people in this country, with the sole exception of those in the sister service who have had your advantages, you owe peculiar fealty to the nation which has trained you, which has given you a career in after life, a career in which, if you do your duty, you are sure to lead honorable lives, and to deserve well of the republic; and a career in which there is always the chance that you may spring into one of those few places to be occupied by the men of the nation who win deathless fame for themselves by the way in which they serve the nation in the hour of the nation's need."

"On the one hand we have the right to expect a peculiar measure of self-sacrificing service from you. On the other hand, we have the right to expect from the representatives of the people a peculiar care for your interests. It is well that every public man should feel under a particular obligation to see to the welfare of the Army and the Navy."

"There are a good many baseless alarms which some worthy people feel from time to time in this country, and which other less worthy people affect to feel, but of all foolish crimes of all baseless figments of a disturbed imagination, the cry of militarism in this country is the most foolish and the most baseless. Not only there does not exist now but there never has existed in recent time any nation so wholly free as this is from any danger of excessive militarism, so wholly free from any danger of an undue growth of the military spirit."

"The danger is now, will be, and always has been, the exact reverse; the danger is that we do not take sufficient thought in preparing the men and material which will make our attitude in claiming to be a great nation respectable. . . ."

"I should be sorry to see us take the position of avowed weakness, take the position that we did not intend to rank ourselves among the great Powers of the earth. I should be sorry to see that; but I would a great deal rather see that, than see us insist upon taking such a position and refuse to provide means which would make such a position other than a sham."

"If this country believes in the Monroe Doctrine; if this country intends to hold the Philippines; if it intends, besides building, to police the Isthmian Canal; if it intends to do its duty on the side of civilization, on the side of law and order, and that duty can be done only by the just man armed; if this country intends to do that, then it must see to it that it is able to make good, if the necessity arises to make good."

"It is idle to talk of our faith in the Monroe Doctrine if we are not able to make that faith evident. It is foolish

to remain permanently in the Philippines unless we provide a base of military action for our fleets and Army, should it be necessary to defend the Philippines in the event of war. It is foolish to assert our position, as entitled to the respect of other great nations, unless we are willing to build the ships, to build the guns, and to train the men who are to manage the ships and handle the guns if the need arises. What we desire is to have it evident that this nation seeks peace not because it is afraid, but because it believes in the eternal and immutable laws of justice and of right living. (Applause.)

"Therefore, hand in hand with the negotiation of treaties of that character, hand in hand with the effort to put our foreign relations with every nation on a better footing, must go the steady upbuilding of the Army and the Navy—above all, of the Navy—so that our national honor may be sure of an adequate safeguard should our national honor ever be actively menaced. (Applause.)

"I want to say a word to you boys here in particular. I am about to have the good fortune to present a sword to the best gunner, and certain medals, also for gunnery. The sword is given by the class of '71, given annually, so as to put a premium upon marksmanship, and Captain Brownson, I would like through you to thank the members of that class for the patriotic service they have done in making such a gift. The one thing that you graduates here, and all of the others in this school, must remember is that you ought to bend your entire energies to fitting yourselves, as you can only be fitted by the most careful training in advance, for the possible supreme day when upon your success or your failure will depend not only whether your own lives will be crowned with triumph or blasted with ruin, but whether the nation will or will not write a page of glory or a page of shame on her history."

"Every naval action that has taken place within the last twenty years, in which our own ships have been engaged or in which any foreign ships have been engaged, has shown as a rule that the defeated party has suffered not from lack of courage, but because it could not make the best use of its weapons or had not been given the right weapons; thus you must prepare yourselves by careful training so that you may make the best possible use of the delicate and formidable mechanism of a modern warship."

"No other body of men of your age in our country owes so much to the United States, to the flag that symbolizes this nation, as you do. No other body of young men has on the average so great a chance as each of you have to lead a life of honor to himself and of benefit to the country at large. Deep will be your shame if you fail to rise level to your opportunities and duties, and great will be the honor that I know you will win, because I know that, judging you by those who have gone before you in the service, you will rise level to your opportunities and keep untarnished the proud fame of the American officer." (Applause.)

The President, after his speech, presented, on behalf of the class of '71, a sword to Midshipman Ingersoll of the outgoing class for excellence in marksmanship. The presentation of several medals and prizes and of the diplomas followed. For his efficiency in the handling of guns of smaller caliber, Midshipman Edward G. Hargis, of Kentucky, was awarded a gold medal. Medals were also presented for this branch of work to Alvah B. Court, of Texas; William S. McClintic, of Virginia; Edmond L. Cox, of Indiana; Halford R. Greenlee, of Illinois, and Theodore G. Ellyson, of Virginia.

After these simple exercises were concluded the President and his party went to the house of Captain Brownson, where luncheon was served. At 3 o'clock the President left Annapolis in a special train for Philadelphia.

The characteristic vigor with which the President denounced the cry of "militarism" and his advocacy of an adequate Army and Navy appealed to his audience and the applause which followed was as spontaneous as it was hearty. His commendation of those who trained themselves to fire "shots that hit" impressed the graduating class immensely.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The scholastic standing of the graduating class shows that Midshipman Hugo Frankenburg, of Charleston, W. Va., leads, with Roy C. Smith, of Niles, Mich., second. The final standing is obtained from the aggregate marks during the whole course, and the contest between the two leaders was remarkably close, almost exactly one point separating them. Frankenburg's aggregate was 610.90, and Smith's 609.89. The first seven members of the class of 114 are graduated with the distinction of "star" grade and the next fifty-seven are graduated with "distinction." The "star" members receive more than eighty-five per cent. of the maximum, which is 660.

The Navy Department has informed the authorities of the Naval Academy that, contrary to the usual course, no assignment to the Construction Corps will be made from this year's graduating class until its members have seen sea service.

The first of the exercises attendant upon the graduation of the first class took place on Sunday last, when there was the customary presentation of Bibles on behalf of the American Bible Society. The presentation took place in the armory and a sermon was preached by the Rev. George McPherson Hunter, secretary of the society, on "The Glories of Man."

On Wednesday of last week Governor Warfield and Mrs. Warfield entertained the graduating class at a reception in the executive mansion at Annapolis. This is the first time that a Governor of Maryland interested himself in the midshipmen in this manner, and the attention was much appreciated.

Superintendent Brownson has recommended as additional professors of mathematics at the Naval Academy Paul Dashiell and Harry E. Smith. The former is attached to the department of physics and chemistry, and has rendered great service to athletics at the institution, and the latter is a graduate of the Naval Academy who will be forced to retire on account of defective eyesight.

Professor Yamashita, the recently selected instructor of Jiu Jitsu at the Naval Academy, has begun his instruction to classes of the midshipmen.

Mr. Richard Glendon, of Boston, who coached the Academy crew very successfully last season, and has been re-engaged for this year, arrived in Annapolis on Jan. 24 and immediately got his squad together to outline the season's work. He began on the rowing machines in the gymnasium on Feb. 1. Two races have been settled, with Georgetown on April 15, and with Columbia on May 20. In both races the Varsity and Freshmen crews of the visitors will row the first and second crews of the Naval Academy. The midshipmen will also have a double header under the same conditions with crews from the University of Pennsylvania and a single race against a Yale crew known as the "College" crew.

The ground which will be occupied by the new naval hospital here will so limit the future extension of the naval cemetery that an order has been promulgated that hereafter no lots will be assigned for the interment of any officer, who when living bore a rank below that of captain.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, of the General Staff of the Army, who has been appointed purchasing agent of the Panama Canal Commission, is admirably qualified for that important post. He is one of the most capable officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army, possesses business abilities of the first order and has had extensive experience in work like that which will devolve upon him in connection with the canal enterprise.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

In addition to quoting the announcement of the engagement of Miss Leita Wheeler to Lieut. Charles Preston Nelson, U.S.N., from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the New York World of Sunday, Jan. 29, devotes an entire page to Lieutenant Nelson and his coming bride, including most excellent pictures of them, in addition to a very complimentary and interesting article, which says in part: "Miss Leita Wheeler is one of the most beautiful girls in society. She is the daughter of Thomas H. Wheeler, one of the magnates in Standard Oil and head of the purchasing department. Mr. Wheeler is accounted a millionaire. He is likewise a director in the Chicago Great Western Railway and vice-president and director in the National Storage Company. He has a handsome home at No. 214 West Seventy-second street, New York city. His summers are spent abroad. Lieut. Nelson was born in Maryland, but he was appointed from Massachusetts. He entered Annapolis on May 19, 1894. When he was graduated he stood neither at the head nor at the foot of his class. It was plain, however, that he took hold of seamanship with a grasp that made more impression upon the old seadogs above him than mere ability to do mathematical problems or to draw designs for machinery. He passed his four years at the Naval Academy with credit. It was his good luck to have his two years' probation at sea begin just as Uncle Sam declared war against the Dons. So '98 found the young naval cadet—they are called midshipmen now—on duty off Santiago. From that day to this he has proved his nerve, coolness and technical skill in tight places. He was verily a chip of the old block—the son of respected Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N." The article also deals with a number of sea exploits of Lieutenant Nelson which demonstrated his nerve and skill. These include his imprisonment in the Porpoise at the bottom of Narragansett Bay, the saving of the life of a seaman on the Fulton, and the stopping of her machinery when the gasoline tank exploded, his going down in a diving suit on the Oregon to examine her injuries when she ran aground in Asiatic waters. Other interesting incidents are also given. The wedding, it is understood, will take place in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Davidson, of Alexandria, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence English, to Lieut. Charles Minnigerode Maigne, 7th Cav.

Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A., commandant of cadets at the University of Missouri, and Mrs. Curtis announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara H. Curtis, to Mr. Earl B. Rose of Milwaukee, son of Mayor David B. Rose of the State metropolis. The wedding will take place in the autumn, presumably at the home of the bride's parents in Madison. The bride is the second daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Curtis. She formerly attended the university and is a member of the Gamma Phi Beta society. Mr. Rose is a senior student in the university college of law and a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He has been the recipient of a number of university honors in the student athletic association and last year was elected commodore of the university navy, having charge of the business of the crew department until after the annual races at the end of the university year in June. He plans to enter law practice and business enterprises with his father after graduating in June.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary S. Park, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Hempstead, L.I., to Midshipman Raymond P. Rodgers Neilson, son of Mrs. Louis Neilson, of Far Rockaway, L.I. Mr. Neilson is a grandson of the late Rear Admiral Rodgers. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season among the 400 of Havana, Cuba, was that of Jan. 25, when Miss Eldelmira Culmell y Vaurigand, the daughter of the Hon. Thorvald Culmell, the consul of Denmark in Havana, became the bride of Lieut. Gilbert Chase, U.S.N. The wedding was a quiet home affair, owing to the ill health of the bride's father, the ceremony being performed according to the rites of the Catholic church. The spacious home of Consul Culmell was most tastefully decorated. In the ante-sala an altar, illuminated with candles, was raised, with a background of roses. The aisles to the altar were of white ribbon, while the staircase, down which the bridal party marched, was trimmed with roses and green plants and illumined with tiny electric lights. The bride's gown was a beautiful creation in white, imported from Paris. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were dressed in pink. The groom wore the full dress uniform of his rank. The ushers were: Mr. Hugh Jarvis, of New York; Leopoldo de Sola, Dr. Loredo, Mr. Henry Culmell and Mr. Thorvald Culmell, brothers of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Juana Culmell, sister of the bride. After the maid of honor came the bridesmaids, Miss M. T. Miranda, Miss Sofia Miranda, Miss Mary Lamb, of North Carolina; Miss Carmela Suarez and Miss Angelita Galaraga. The best man was Mr. Biggs, of North Carolina. After the ceremony the bride and groom stood for nearly a half hour receiving the congratulations of friends while the orchestra struck up a waltz which soon set the feet of the young folks in motion. The bridal couple left in the evening for La Guira, where they will spend a week upon the plantation of Mr. Culmell, when they will leave for their future home in Washington.

The engagement is announced of Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of Col. L. M. O'Brien, U.S.A., to Mr. E. Mitoff Nicholas, of Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Sands, of Fort Meade, S.D., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Westinghouse Sands, to Lieut. James Sumner Jones, of the 6th U.S. Cavalry.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. White, of Chambersburg, Pa., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Alice Fuller White, to Lieut. Charles Frederick Conry, 10th Inf., U.S.A., at Presidio, Cal., the wedding to take place Tuesday, March 28, 1905, at San Francisco, Cal. Miss White is a sister of Lieut. A. J. White, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Lawton, Wash.

The marriage of Miss Martha Gregg, daughter of Mrs. Thomas J. Gregg, of Washington, D.C., and the late Major Gregg, U.S.A., to Mr. Ferdinand Haller, of Hamburg, Germany, took place on the afternoon of Jan. 25 in Washington, D.C., at the home of the bride in the presence of a large family party, including many relatives from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Reading, Pa., and the bridegroom's father and sisters, of Hamburg. The decoration of the drawing-room, where the ceremony was performed, was of palms, tropical greens and many cut flowers, the color scheme being in pink and white, which was also carried out by the costumes and flowers of the bridal party. The latter included the bride's three sisters—the Misses Elizabeth, Ellen and Alice Gregg—Miss

Elizabeth Pierce, of Englewood, N.J., and Miss Ellen P. Chamberlain, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Miss Elizabeth Gregg, as maid of honor, wore a dress differing slightly from the other attendants—a white net over white silk—the others wearing gowns of white net on a foundation of pink silk, with pink girdle. All carried La France roses. The bride, who was escorted by her uncle, Gen. David Gregg, of Reading, Pa., wore a gown of white silk messaline with a real lace wedding veil, worn by her grandmother, and also old-time pearl ornaments, heirlooms in her family, and carried bride roses. Four ushers, who led the bridal procession, were Mr. Harry McKnight, of Pittsburgh; Adolph Gehring, of New York; Mr. Joseph Du Barry, of Philadelphia, and Mr. George Gregg, of Reading. Mr. Adolph Pavensted, of New York, was best man. Rev. James Paxton, of Lynchburg, Va., officiated, assisted by Rev. Tunis S. Hamlin, D.D., of Washington.

The engagement is announced of Miss Belle Harnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Harnes, to Dr. Alanson Weeks, son of the late Capt. Harrison S. Weeks, U. S. N.

Gen. Horace Porter, American Ambassador to France, has issued invitations to the wedding of his daughter Elsie, who is to marry Dr. Edward Mende, on Saturday, March 4, at the American Church of the Holy Trinity, Avenue de l'Alma, Paris. The marriage ceremony is at eleven o'clock a.m., and a reception follows at the American Embassy, 33 rue de Villejust, from twelve to two o'clock.

"Midshipman Arthur C. Stott, of Stottsville-on-the-Hudson, a member of the graduating class of the Naval Academy," says Town Topics, "has been for some time the butt of the good-natured fun of his classmates. He has been presented with wedding bells, cradles, dolls and various 'presents' of a ludicrous nature, and thereby hangs a tale. Midshipman Stott, contrary to the rules of the Navy, almost immediately after his graduation on Monday wedded Miss Grace Miller, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, pastor of the First M.E. Church at Annapolis. It is said that special permission was obtained from the Navy Department for the wedding, which is only the second instance in many years of a midshipman marrying so soon after graduating. The other precocious benedick was the late Midshipman Steinhagen, who married Miss Evangeline Bellis, of Annapolis. She died a few months after her husband, both deaths occurring within less than a year of the wedding. The out-of-town invitations to the Stott-Miller wedding were sent out a week ago, but the utmost secrecy was observed in Annapolis until after the graduating exercises on Monday, when the town invitations were issued. The bride is a handsome blonde and an accomplished musician. Recently, she sang with great success in "The Rose Maiden," a cantata at St. John's College. She is also something of an artist and made a number of sketches for the Lucky Bag, this year's official organ of the Naval Academy graduating class."

Miss Laura Jordan, the youngest daughter of Col. W. H. Jordan, U.S.A., sister of the wife of Major H. F. Kendall, 12th Cav., and of Capt. W. H. Jordan, jr., 12th Inf., was married at Portland, Ore., Jan. 25, to Mr. C. D. Lewis.

RECENT DEATHS.

Asst. Surg. Otto Kohlase, U.S.N., who entered the Service May 25, 1903, and was appointed from South Dakota, died of yellow fever at Panama, Jan. 28. He was attached to the U.S.S. Boston. Dr. Kohlase was born in Webster, S.D., about thirty years ago. His father is a retired merchant. He went to St. Louis, Mo., about five or six years ago and graduated from one of the medical institutions of the city. He also took a post-graduate course in the Naval College of Medicine at Washington University, from which he graduated in June, 1902. He was then stationed at Mare Island on the Pacific coast, after which he was transferred to Washington, D.C. His widow resides with her parents in St. Louis, Mo. Her first husband was Capt. Edward Taylor, U.S.A., who was killed while serving with the 12th Infantry in the Philippines in December, 1899. Mrs. Kohlase, before her marriage to Captain Taylor, was Miss Laura Balmer, of St. Louis. She and Doctor Kohlase were married on Sept. 19, 1903.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shrewsbury, sister of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., died at Toledo, Ill., Jan. 26, 1905, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Katherine Clatt Spence, the three-year-old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. E. L. Spence, died at Camilla, Ga., Jan. 26, after a short illness of two days from pseudo diphtheria. The death was totally unexpected and came as a great shock to all, especially to the father who, not expecting anything serious to result from his child's illness, had gone to his farm in Baker County, where he was getting things in shape preparatory to a return to his post at Fort McKenzie, Wyo.

Mrs. Anna H. Isherwood, the wife of Chief Engineer Benjamin Franklin Isherwood, U.S.N., retired, died on Jan. 28 at her home in New York city. Mrs. Isherwood was born in Denmark seventy-nine years ago, came to this country when eighteen years old, and resided in Washington, where she was known as an accomplished pianist, and a friend of President Polk's wife.

Col. S. Meredith Dickinson died at his home in Trenton, N.J., Jan. 29, aged sixty-five years. He was commissioned an acting assistant paymaster in the Navy, and served on the sloop of war Dale of the North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral Dupont, resigning in 1862. He was private secretary to Joel Parker, New Jersey's war Governor, and to Governor Bedle. In 1865 he was made assistant adjutant-general of the State and later deputy State Comptroller. He was aide-de-camp to Governor Abbott, and since the death of Judge Stewart in 1891, had been chancery reporter. He was the author of "Chancery Precedents" and "Probate Court Practice," both works being recognized as authorities in the New Jersey courts. He is survived by a wife and six children. Of the latter five are sons who have formed an unbroken line of attendance at Princeton University since 1890, a record unequalled in the college history.

Gen. C. T. Christensen, a veteran of the Civil War, died in Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 26, on his seventy-third birthday. General Christensen was well known in Brooklyn as a division commander in the National Guard from 1879 to 1885; for many years president of the Brooklyn Trust Company and a prominent member of Plymouth church; was a veteran of the Civil War, having served on the staff of General Canby. At one time General Christensen was the treasurer of eighteen different benevolent and philanthropic organizations.

Major Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall, U.S.A., retired, a lineal descendant of William Penn, died Feb. 1 at his home, 906 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. After failing for

some time, Major Hall was stricken with paralysis Friday, Jan. 27, from the effects of which he failed to rally. Major Hall was born on March 16, 1830. He was educated at Crawford School in 1851, graduated from Princeton. He enlisted in the 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was appointed second lieutenant on May 31, 1861, and became first lieutenant on Aug. 25 of the same year. He was appointed major and additional paymaster of volunteers Nov. 6, 1863, serving until honorably mustered out Nov. 15, 1865. He was appointed major and paymaster in the Regular Army Jan. 17, 1867, serving in Texas in most of the campaigns against the Apaches until July 2, 1891, when he retired. Major Hall was president of the Colorado Society of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Philadelphia Club. He was a member of the Philadelphia bar. He is survived by six children: Miss Penn-Gaskell Hall, Mrs. Henry J. Hancock, William, Peter and Philip Penn-Gaskell Hall and Mrs. Richard P. McGrann, of Lancaster. Major Hall was a descendant of William Penn in the seventh generation. He was the son of William Swabrick Hall and Christiana Gulleima Penn-Gaskell, who was the daughter of Peter Penn-Gaskell and Elizabeth Edwards. The former was the son of Peter Gaskell and Christiana Gulleima Penn, who hyphenated their names after their marriage. Christiana Gulleima Penn was the daughter of William Penn, son of William Penn, who in turn was the son of William Penn, the founder of the colony.

Lieut. Alfred T. Ives, of the 3d Battery, N.G.N.Y., died Jan. 26 at his home, No. 192 Keap street, Brooklyn, N.Y., of pneumonia, aged thirty-four years. He had been identified with the National Guard fifteen years.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. E. M. Norton, U.S.N., at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Jan. 22.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. H. L. Threlkeld, 30th Infantry, on Jan. 22, at Fort Crook, Neb.

Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., before assuming his new command in the Mediterranean, expects to make a brief visit to this country on private business.

Capt. R. C. Williams, U.S.A., retired, who is on duty at Riverside Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., is confined to his home with typhoid fever.

Among those present at the dinner given by Representative and Mrs. Porter in Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee and General Wilson.

Rear Admiral A. V. Kautz, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Kautz, has selected St. Augustine, Fla., for their winter residence instead of, as heretofore for several years, southern Europe. They are located at the Alcazar, and will remain until warm weather arrives at the North.

Mrs. L. L. Durfee and sons returned on the Sherman Jan. 15 from the Philippines. They are now spending a few weeks with Mrs. Durfee's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Van Horne, at 5934 Midway Park, Austin, Ill., and later will go to Chardin, O., where they will remain until Captain Durfee returns, in August.

The friends of Lieut. Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., will be pained to learn of his illness on board the Alabama, and his detachment from that vessel with three months' sick leave on surgeon's certificate of disability. He has joined his family in New York city and will not go to a naval hospital unless obliged to do so on account of illness.

Among the guests present at the ball given recently at Port of Spain, by the Governor of Trinidad, to celebrate the king's birthday, was Mrs. E. J. Dorn, wife of Commander Dorn, of the U.S.S. Castine. Mrs. Dorn, on the departure of the Castine for San Juan, P.R., sailed on the Royal Mail steamer on an excursion trip through the West Indies and will rejoin her husband at San Juan.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Feb. 1, were the following: Midshipman W. L. Friedell, U.S.N.; Major E. M. Weaver, U.S.A.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Ensign C. Churchill, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. W. Vincent, U.S.N.; Civil Engr. U. S. G. White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White; Major Moses Harris, U.S.A.; Col. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, U.S.A.; Major Geo. A. Dodd, U.S.A.; Comdr. George S. Willis, U.S.N., and Lieut. A. Streblor, U.S.A.

Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett, U.S.N., has been detailed for engineering duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard as assistant to the officer in charge of the engineering department of that yard. Lieutenant Bennett is an original line officer and was not graduated from the Naval Academy, as a cadet engineer. His assignment to engineering duty is in compliance with the recently issued instructions from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Lieutenant Bennett will qualify as an engineer without losing touch with the duties of a line officer.

Paymaster Franklin P. Sackett, U.S.N., who was reported ill with yellow fever last week at Panama, is a son of Adj. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett, of Rhode Island, who has so ably filled the duties of the office for so many years. Paymaster Sackett's wife, who is at Santa Barbara, Cal., telegraphed General Sackett that the case was a light one and that the paymaster was doing as well as could be expected. Later General Sackett received a communication from Secretary of the Navy Morton which confirmed the news sent by the paymaster's wife.

From Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 28, a correspondent writes: "Lieut. N. A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., returned this week from a two months' leave spent in the East. Mrs. Raymond entertained the Ladies' Afternoon Card Club on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Andrus and Mrs. Frissell were the prize winners. Mrs. Lawton and Miss Harper, who have been visiting here for the past two months, left for their homes this week. While here they made many warm friends who deeply regret their departure. Major and Mrs. T. U. Raymond were host and hostess at dinner on Thursday night, when their guests were Major and Mrs. E. P. Andrus, Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Hanna, and Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor. Mrs. Mayes gave the children of the garrison a good time on Friday afternoon, when her little daughter, Elizabeth, celebrated her birthday. The time was spent playing "Pit," at which Cowles, Andrus, and Amy Heard were the prize winners. Mrs. Rice entertained at a very enjoyable bridge party on Saturday afternoon. Those present were Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. DeLoffre, sr., Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Parkman, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Abbott. The prize, a handsome book, was awarded to Mrs. Taylor, who had the highest score."

A son was born to the wife of Major Charles R. Noyes, U.S.A., at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 26.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. F. W. Stopford, Art. Corps, on Jan. 29, at Fort Monroe, Va.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Alfred M. Wilson, 20th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Jan. 25.

A son was born to the wife of Major George McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.

Mrs. Creary and Miss Creary, mother and sister of Capt. W. F. Creary, U.S.A., are spending the winter in Honolulu, H.I., and are stopping at the Alexander Young Hotel.

A wide circle of friends have tendered their congratulations to Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., upon his recent promotion to his present grade. His commission bears date of Dec. 15, 1904.

Miss Helen Chaffee, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., was at Annapolis for the graduation festivities at the Naval Academy. Miss Chaffee was staying with Miss Cornelia Baird, of King George street.

Among the recent orders of interest to naval officers are those detaching Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby, U.S.N., from duty in charge of the naval recruiting station at Chicago, Ill., and to the Galveston, when that ship is commissioned for sea, as executive officer. Commander Luby stands deservedly high as a drill master and officer of executive ability.

Mrs. Eberle, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., has gone to Staunton, Va., for a visit to friends previous to her departure for Pensacola, Fla., where her husband will probably be by the first of March next. Mrs. Eberle, who was a Miss Harrison, of San Francisco, Cal., is a sister of Mrs. Knapp, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., now on duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Second Lieut. Paul H. McDonald, 10th Inf., stationed at Fort Lawton, Wash., has been sentenced to be dismissed from the Army by a court-martial which recently tried him on serious charges involving duplication of his pay accounts, absence without leave, and other violations of the Regulations. The proceedings and findings of the court are now before the Judge Advocate General of the Army and will later go to the President for final action.

First Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Wilfrid Turnbull, of the Medical Department of the Army, will have to be dropped from the Army with a year's pay, as the board which examined him for a second time for promotion found that he was professionally unqualified. Dr. Turnbull failed in his examination for promotion a year ago and was then suspended from promotion for the customary year. His second failure makes it mandatory that he be wholly retired.

Surg. Frank L. Pleadwell, U.S.N., who has been at the naval dispensary, Washington, D.C., but who is under orders to the Far East, has given up his quarters at Stoneleigh Court, and will pass the time previous to departure for San Francisco with the parents of Mrs. Pleadwell, Commodore and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, at 1777 Massachusetts avenue. During his service at the Naval Dispensary Surgeon Pleadwell has achieved no inconsiderable success as a general practitioner, and his departure for distant service will be regretted by a large number of warm friends in Washington.

From Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 30, a correspondent writes: "The bachelor officers of the post, Captain Hase, Lieutenants Watson, Biscoe and Crawford, entertained the Army and Navy Card Club on Friday evening. The hall, dining room and reception room of their quarters were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting and the bamboo vine. Chaplain Perry won the first prize for gentlemen and Mrs. Stanford, of the navy yard, the first for ladies. Capt. Clyde S. Ford, assistant surgeon, is absent for a few days attending the automobile races at Ormond Beach, Florida. Col. H. W. Hubbell, in command of the post and district, with his adjutant, Lieutenant Coward, went to Mobile on Thursday to inspect Fort Morgan. Capt. Richard Koch, in command of the German cruiser Bremen, with his aide, Lieutenant Raye, made an official call upon Colonel Hubbell on Monday afternoon. The garrison flag was displayed and a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired at twelve o'clock on Friday in honor of the birthday of Emperor William of Germany. The salute was in recognition of the German cruiser now in our harbor. On the evening of Jan. 28 the officers and ladies of the navy yard gave a full dress hop in honor of the German officers from the cruiser Bremen. Among the number attending from the post were Col. and Mrs. Hubbell and Miss Hubbell, Capt. and Mrs. Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Stephens, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Hatch, Miss Myers and Miss Perry and Lieut. and Mrs. Storck, Lieut. and Mrs. Coward, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrus and Lieutenants Watson, Hardin, Myers, Biscoe and Crawford."

From Fort McPherson a correspondent writes: "The handsome new quarters of Lieut. Col. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., who has been in command for several months at Fort McPherson, Ga., was the scene of a delightful afternoon reception on Thursday, Jan. 26, when Mrs. Allen, with her graciousness and sweet cordiality, made an ideal hostess and was charmingly gowned in a chic toilet of black net and chiffon over white satin. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Butler D. Price, who wore an elaborate costume of ecru voile and maltese lace. The house was most attractive with the artistic green and white floral decorations, masses of ferns making effective backgrounds for the profusion of white narcissus. In the dining room a perfectly appointed table was presided over by Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy and Mrs. G. E. French, while the young matrons, Mrs. M. B. Hilgard and Mrs. Leon Roach, served the dainty refreshments. During the afternoon much pleasure was afforded the guests by the singing of Mrs. R. B. Carter, who has an unusually fine and cultivated voice, and by Mrs. Park Howell's rendering of the charming "Creole Lullaby." Beside the garrison ladies calling, there were members of the Department of the Gulf staff families from Atlanta; Mrs. R. G. Proctor of Washington, Mrs. Wright of Detroit, Mrs. Pickering of Cincinnati, visitors in the post. There was an unusually large number of beautiful dresses worn. Among the most noticeable were those of Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, a quaint and becoming costume of champagne silk and filet lace; Mrs. G. E. French, an effective black jet pailletted lace over paillette blue, with turquoise and jet passementeries; Mrs. W. W. Gray, a gray voile; Mrs. J. W. Atkins, brown silk and chiffon; Miss Jones, white broadcloth. After the reception proper a number of officers, Major Kennedy, Capt. G. E. French and Mark Wheeler, Lieutenants Hilgard, Carter, Beals, McCune, and others, were asked to join the assisting ladies at a delicious supper prepared in the unrivaled manner of the Japanese chef, thus ending one of the most successful social events of the Fort McPherson winter season."

Gen. C. J. Allen, U.S.A., retired, is visiting a member of his family at Albuquerque, N.M.

Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., at the new Willard Hotel on a visit.

A daughter was born to the wife of Veterinarian H. F. Steele, U.S.A., at Fort Sill, O.T., Jan. 15.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., is confined to her home with an attack of grippe.

Miss Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, has gone to Mexico to visit friends for a month.

A son, Ralph Upton, was born to the wife of Capt. L. S. Upton, 1st Inf., on Jan. 28, at Fort Porter, N.Y.

Mrs. Merriam, wife of Capt. Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Schultz, in Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., visiting Gen. Theodore Schwan at 1310 Twentieth street, N.W.

Paymr. W. A. Merritt, U.S.N., will assume duties at the navy yard, New York, on Feb. 28, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Admiral Higginson, U.S.N., will give a luncheon on Feb. 9 in honor of Mrs. Barker, wife of Admiral Barker, U.S.N.

Mrs. Eberle, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., is still in Washington, D.C., at 1913 N street, N.W., where she will remain all winter.

Miss Katherine Cochran, daughter of the late Col. M. A. Cochran, U.S.A., is the guest of Hon. and Mrs. J. B. Stetson at their winter home, Gillen, Deland, Fla.

Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby, U.S.N., reported at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30, for duty on board the U.S.S. Galveston, nearing completion, for commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Guillemet, son-in-law and daughter of Colonel Schenck, U.S.A., recently spent a few days at Fort Leavenworth, as guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Schumm.

Mrs. Williams, widow of Col. Charles F. Williams, U.S.M.C., is with her daughter, Mrs. Ellicott, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John M. Ellicott, U.S.N., at 1620 Rhode Island avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Cruise have given up their house, No. 3800 West Pine Boulevard, in St. Louis, Mo., and are now very nicely settled at the Southern Hotel, where they will remain for the winter.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, U.S.A., invited a party of Army men to luncheon in Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, to meet General Funston. General and Mrs. Funston are house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., assisted Mrs. Blackburn, wife of Senator Joseph Blackburn, at her reception on Thursday at her home, 1702 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. William A. Murphy, of Rochester, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. Charles H. Babbitt at her home in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Murphy was formerly Miss Dollie Hunt, a daughter of the late Col. S. B. Hunt, U.S.A.

Capt. Thomas S. Borden, U.S.M.C., who has been under treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for about a year for tuberculosis, will be examined by a retiring board at Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 6.

Arrivals of officers of the U.S. Navy at New York Jan. 31 from La Guayra and San Juan and other ports were the following: Comdr. W. G. Cutler, Lieut. E. P. Fortson, from Culebra, and Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon.

Capt. C. H. Muir, U.S.A., will speak before the National Guard officers of Maryland at Annapolis Feb. 17. Other officers of the Army who will also make addresses are Capt. C. Gerhardt, Lieut. J. A. Thomas, Col. A. L. Wagner and Major J. B. Porter.

The sixty couples' cotillion will be given at the Masonic Hall, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 24. The committee consists of Miss Barnes, Mrs. C. H. Campbell, Mrs. John Poor, Miss Myer and Miss Julia Kellogg, daughter of the late Col. Sanford Kellogg, U.S.A.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Westinghouse Sands to Lieut. James Sumner Jones, of the 6th U.S. Cavalry. Miss Sands is a daughter of Capt. George H. Sands, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sands and a granddaughter of the late Gen. A. L. Pearson, U.S.A.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John M. Brooke entertained at dinner Monday evening, Jan. 23, in the Alcazar dining room at St. Augustine, Fla. The table was decorated with roses. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Miss Helen Jones and Mr. Z. Lee Jones.

It is regarded as probable that Rear Admiral Royal Bird Bradford, now commander-in-chief of the Training Squadron, will succeed Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee in command of the Caribbean Squadron, upon the completion of Admiral Sigsbee's cruise.

Among those at the annual Charity Ball at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York city, Feb. 2, were the following: Gen. James F. Wade and staff, Gen. Fred. D. Grant, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan and staff, U.S.N.; Col. G. G. Greenough, U.S.A., and Gen. C. F. Roe, N.G.N.Y.

Paymr. David V. Chadwick, U.S.N., lately on duty at San Juan, P.R., has been assigned to duty at the League Island Navy Yard as paymaster of that station. Paymaster Chadwick made many warm friends in Porto Rico during his tour of duty at that point, and many expressions of regard follow him to his new field of service.

Mrs. Furber, of Northfield, Minn., mother of Midshipman Robert S. Furber, of the graduating class of the U.S. Naval Academy, arrived in Annapolis Jan. 26 to attend the graduating exercises. Mrs. Furber was delayed in her arrival, the train upon which she was traveling having been snowbound in the storm at Lancaster, Pa.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., entertained at a luncheon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Butterfield, of New York. Those asked to meet Mrs. Butterfield were Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Stanley Mathews, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Kirk Porter, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Frederick Funston and Miss Biddle.

Orders have been issued at the Navy Department granting Lieut. Alexander B. Mikell, of the Marine Corps, three months' sick leave. He was recently examined by a retiring board at the navy yard, Mare Island, and was found temporarily unfit for duty, as he suffers from occasional fainting spells. In accordance with the recommendation of the board, he has been put on sick leave in the hope that he may recover his health.

Mr. Charles E. Tuthill, who for the past year has been the manager of the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, a Michigan concern largely interested in shipping mahogany timber from the Juan de Dios River on the Isthmus of Panama, has left that company, and Mr. Mason E. Mit-

chell, cashier of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has accepted the position of manager for the concern. Mr. C. L. Carter, a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy, will succeed Mr. Mitchell as cashier of the Canal Commission. "Mr. Mitchell," says the Panama Journal, "has been on the isthmus for more than eight months and has made a large circle of friends, all of whom are glad to know that he has been appointed to a more lucrative position than he had with the canal."

Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Jan. 11, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania Nov. 28, 1861, and was graduated Sept. 26, 1865. His first extended cruise was on the Shenandoah on the Asiatic station from Oct. 17, 1865, to May 3, 1869. Other vessels he served on included the Supply and Guerriere on the European station, the monitors Terror and Dictator, the Constitution at the Paris Exposition, 1878, the Hartford on the Pacific station, and the Bennington.

Philip Whalley Allison, who won the junior all-round athletic championship of the Y.M.C.A., is a son of Col. James N. Allison, U.S.A., stationed in St. Paul, Minn., and is not yet sixteen years old. Before coming to St. Paul he spent two years in Japan while Colonel Allison was on duty in the Philippines, and was under tuition of Japanese instructors in fencing, boxing and wrestling. In the recent contest he won on the pull-up on the horizontal bar, the broad jump and climbing rope for time. He pulled himself up seventeen times to the bar, jumped fifteen feet and climbed the eighteen-foot rope in 4 4-5 seconds. His prize was the gold medal. Loving the high jump contest with four feet six inches. Young Allison is a student at the central high school and stands well in all branches of study.

Ambassador Porter gave a brilliant entertainment at the American Embassy, Paris, France, on the evening of February 1, and had as guests M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, and Mme. Delcassé, and Admirals Baron von Spaun, Davis, Beaumont, Fournier and Doubasoff, forming the entire membership of the international commission inquiring into the North Sea incident. Other distinguished figures in official and social life were also present. The embassy was elaborately decorated. A special electrical installation lighted the mansion within and without, illuminating the surrounding streets and producing a particularly beautiful effect. The embassy gardens, corridors and salons were filled with flowers and plants, and the famous band of the Republican Guard was stationed in the hallway. Dinner was served for forty. Miss Porter assisted in receiving.

The New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at their meeting at Delmonico's, Feb. 1, elected, among others, Clarence Henry Eagle, son of the late Commodore Henry Eagle, U.S.N., and Charles Humphrey Purdy, son of A.A. Paymr. William B. Purdy, late U.S.N., to be members of the second class. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, addressed the commandery on the subject of American interests in the Far East. He had a good word to say for Russia, which somewhat relieved the minds of those who concluded from the proceedings of a previous meeting that the commandery had gone somewhat too far in its expression of Japanese sympathies. The ultimate destiny of the Philippines, in the opinion of General Wilson, was a sale to Japan. His view of the proper treatment of that distant possession was somewhat too coldly commercial to arouse the sympathies of his audience.

"A prominent Buffalo young man, Laurance N. McNair, midshipman," says the Buffalo Sunday News, "will graduate Jan. 30, at Annapolis, from the Naval Academy. He was appointed by the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, but resided at Buffalo, N.Y., a short time before he entered the academy. He entered at the age of sixteen. He has a furlough for February, after which he goes upon a cruise at sea for two years. Accompanying Mrs. E. O. McNair from Annapolis, to be her guests, are three other midshipmen, Ellison of Richmond, Va.; Austin of Tennessee, and Atkins of Montana. In the party are Miss Halsey, daughter of Commander Halsey, of the U.S. Navy; Miss Terry and Miss Steele, whose fathers are connected with the Naval Academy, and Miss Randall, daughter of J. Wirt Randall, president of the National Bank at Annapolis. Young McNair is the fourth of this family and name who have been connected with the U.S. Navy, among them Admiral F. V. McNair, who reached the age of retirement just previous to the outbreak of the Spanish War."

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, delivered an address at the golden jubilee of the Y.M.C.A. of Philadelphia on the evening of Jan. 30, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the work of the association in war and peace. He said in part: "My family had more warm friends in Philadelphia than in any other place on earth. While I was very young, during the Civil War, I saw a good deal of the association's good deeds. I was with my father much and was allowed to run around among the soldiers. As early as 1863 my father observed the good work of the Christian organization, and on Dec. 12 of that year issued orders to every officer to further and assist the Christian workers whenever and however they could. All that could be done to this end was done. In the hospitals the Christian Commission, as it was then called, did much of its good work. It supplied the men with many things they could not otherwise have obtained." The general then read a letter written by his father to the chairman of the United States Christian Commission praising the organization's work.

An interesting series of lectures has been arranged for this season's session of the Army War College. The following officers will lecture on subjects herein named: Gen. T. H. Bliss on the Monroe Doctrine; Gen. George B. Davis on International Law; Col. A. L. Wagner on the Military Geography of Canada and the Military Policy of the United States; Comdr. S. A. Staunton, U.S.N., on the Command of the Sea and the Movements of Armies; Lieut. Col. C. P. Miller on the Mobilization and Supplying Troops, etc., in Time of War; Lieut. Col. W. W. Waterspoon on Infantry Tactics; Major George W. Goethals on Coast Defense; Major W. D. McCaw on Medical Service; Major G. F. E. Harrison on Coast Defense; Major S. Reber on Communication in War Time; Capt. J. F. Morrison on the War in Manchuria; Capt. J. T. Dickman on the Chinese Campaign of 1900; Capt. H. C. Hale on Military Information; Capt. F. DeW. Ramsey on Military Education; Capt. S. A. Cloman on the Military Geography of Panama; Capt. W. G. Haan on the Russo-Japanese War, and Capt. H. J. Gallagher on the Subsistence of a Modern Army in the Field.

Why should the Navy spell it "Sackett's Harbor" (See Naval Appropriation Bill) and the Army "Sacket Harbor"? The Army spelling is that approved by the Board on Geographical Names.

PROMOTION IN THE MEDICAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of January 7, "One of the Others" has attempted to contravert my letter of a previous issue. In reply I would say that his idea of collating length of service and rank would require him to lop off the very topmost branches of the Service. There are several general officers who have had less service than some of the junior majors or senior captains. Besides, the Engineer Corps is as badly off as the Medical Department, if not more so, and this line of argument falls flat against the Engineers, although the cause is the same; the failure of the bill of Feb. 2, 1901, to provide for it as it did for the other branches of the Service.

The point in question is just this: that the Medical and Engineer Corps were not properly provided for by the bill and as a consequence they are seeing their juniors of the line promoted over their seniors at the rate of fifteen or more a year. Within the last two years I have seen nearly one hundred line officers, who have been my juniors ever since I have been in the Service—over twenty years—promoted over my head.

Take Raymond, for instance; I beg his pardon for dragging his name into print; but it is purely accidental; he entered the Service in 1885 at the age of twenty-eight. A line officer at random of the same age who entered the Service in '79 at the age of twenty-one, stands below Raymond as major, but he will get his lieutenant colonelcy and win colonelcy and possibly be away up among the stars before Raymond gets anywhere near being even a lieutenant colonel. Again, at the present rate of promotion the youngest line majors at present on the list will be lieutenant colonels before Raymond, although respectively one and four years younger.

I do not wish to make this a personal controversy, nor to open up a dispute as to relative merits of this or that corps or branch of the Service, but merely to show the absolute necessity for some legislation to relieve the situation in which the Medical Corps finds itself. The one remedy is to increase the two higher grades so as to give the same relative flow of promotion as exists in the line.

My statistics are not misleading unless misapplied, and there has not been any marking time in the Medical Corps, for Davis has passed through the grade of major in rather less than the average time as things were before the bill of February, 1901. There will be, however, a very serious stagnation in the near future unless some relief is given.

Neither am I complaining of slowness of promotion in the Medical Corps per se, but I am complaining of the relative disproportion in the promotion as shown by the fact that a line officer who received his majority Feb. 2, 1901, becomes a lieutenant colonel in less than three years, whereas it will take a medical major of the same date at least fifteen or sixteen years to reach the same position.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

WANT THEIR SENIORS TO RETIRE—WHY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of January 14, 1905, on page 509, will be found an article headed "Want their seniors to retire." The very ones so eager for the retirement of the Civil War veterans, will, I can confidently predict, be found in active service until they have reached the last day of their sixty-fourth year. Complaint is made because the officers who were affected by the Act of April 23, 1904, have not immediately availed themselves of the privilege to retire from active service with advanced rank. It is suggested that the President has the power to compel these officers to take advantage of the new law. Perhaps he has, but President Roosevelt is honest and just, and good and true. He has the records of many of these Civil War veterans before him; he knows the efficient service they have rendered in the past, are rendering now, and will render in the future when he appoints some of them to a higher grade, i.e., brigadier general on the active list of the Army, for which position a number of them are most highly recommended and most strongly endorsed. If the President is wise he will retain some of his gray-headed warriors, for in them will be found experience, judgment, and tolerance. The attention of those captains of Cavalry, "whose commissions in that rank antedate the war with Spain from one year to three months," is invited to the record of the Civil War veterans, some of whom served twenty years in the grades of second and first lieutenant before they attained the rank of captain. This, through no fault of their own, but a consequence of regimental promotion and the consolidation of 1869. These men do desire recognition from our President and they will get it, for, ever the right is uppermost and ever is justice done.

ARMY.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF TO-DAY.

New York, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If Major Bullard, who wrote the article, "Cardinal Vices of the American Soldier," published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for January, 1905, will take the trouble to compare the muster rolls of an average company of before and since the Spanish American War, he will find that the "Wunderlichs" and "Weinbergers" are conspicuous by their absence, during the last five years, and that the Army is composed of the "Williamsses" and "Johnsons," from the regimental sergeant major down to the newest joined recruit; also, if he will take the trouble to make the inquiry he will find that the young and up-to-date captain does not select these "Wunderlichs" and "Weinbergers" for his non-commissioned officers; that he prefers the bright young American born soldier, who has the self-reliance and "American push" to think and act for himself; that he does not want his non-commissioned officers running to him every day with a recital of their trials and tribulations, as I have seen in some companies prior to the Spanish-American War, when from one-half to three-fourths of the company non-commissioned officers lined up every morning before their commander to tell him what this and that private did, said, etc., since the morning before; these were the "Weinbergers" and "Wunderlichs." In these days of degeneracy (?), of the "Williamsses" and "Johnsons," this daily recital of wrongs, crimes and casualties, does not form a part of the daily routine, as they, the "Williamsses" and "Johnsons," act for themselves when the occasion warrants it.

The absence from the muster rolls of names ending in "berger," "stein," "lich" and "ski" was first noticed

about the time the Infantry and Cavalry went to the Philippines; the "Wunderlichs" and "Weinbergers" had no taste for active service, so by hook or crook, he got out of these two branches of the Service, and drifted into the Coast Artillery, where he was very much in evidence for two or three years; but he is getting rather scarce even in that branch of the Service. If Major Bullard will call on all the men with these wonderful foreign names who are now members of his battalion, to step to the front, he will find that all are young men, born in America; and that, though their parents are aliens, the son is as truly American as possible; and that he has all the American independence of thought, and as much of that "I am as good as you" feeling as any. Thank the Gods who are good to us, the non-commissioned officer who learned his duties while "Hocking der Kaiser" is getting to be a thing of the past in the United States Army.

The "O'Briens" and "Dolans," God bless them, we still have, and I hope we will always have them; there is none of the cringing, obsequious bowing and scraping in their makeup; and while the Irishman is always "agin the Government," he is a good soldier, be he private or non-commissioned officer, and nearer an American in resourcefulness and capacity than any other nationality.

Here's to the "Williamsses" and "Johnsons." May their shadows never grow less.

ONE OF THEM.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Jan. 23, from the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, of the arrival on Jan. 23, at Fort McPherson, Ga., from St. Louis, Mo., of the Headquarters, 2d and 3d Battalions, 16th Inf., twenty-six officers, 294 enlisted men.

Manila, Feb. 1, 1905.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred:
Typhoid fever—John J. Dwyer, Co. B, 7th Inf., Jan. 14; Ezra E. Coder, unassigned recruit, 22d Inf., Jan. 17.
Diabetic coma—John C. Payton, private, Hospital Corps, Jan. 22.
Malarial fever—John R. Bonham, Co. I, 4th Inf., Jan. 17.

CORBIN.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Feb. 1, from the commanding general, Department of California, of the sailing on that date from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, of the transport Sherman, with the 21st Regiment of Infantry (72 enlisted men); Co. L, Signal Corps (74 enlisted men); 200 recruits for 22d Infantry; two for 28th Battery, Field Art.; one for Troop L, 14th Cav.; seven casuals; 49 Hospital Corps men, and the following commissioned officers: Colonel Williams, Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, Majors Palmer and Leonhauser, Chaplain Ossewaarde, Captains Moore, Farmer, Hackney, Hall, Rose, Wahl, Morrow, Kobbé, Howland and Stacey. Lieutenants Harrison, Weeks, Ball, Doster, McCaskey, Freeman, Tiffany, Bennett, Powers, McLaughlin, Kitts, Mullen, Lindsay, Hartz, Ware, Jordan, Ristine, Preston, Wood, Lanza, Morse, Woolnough, Gimpering and Goolsby. Captain Carr and Lieutenant Briggs, Signal Corps; Major Bethel, judge advocate; Captains Scott, 1st Cav.; Ahern, 9th, and Chapman, 20th Inf.; Lieutenants Barry and Nicholson, 2d; Case, 12th Cav.; Feamster, 4th; Kinney, 9th Inf.; Peterson, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeons Gultard and Lampkin; Contract Dental Surgeon Hess.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 26, 1905.

Appointment in the Army.

Military Secretary's Department.

Alexander O. Brodie, of Arizona Territory, to be assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office, with the rank of major.

Promotions in the Army.

Pay Department.

Capt. Otto Becker, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, Jan. 15, 1905.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, deputy commissary general, to be assistant commissary general with the rank of colonel, Jan. 19, 1905.

Major William H. Baldwin, commissary, to be deputy commissary general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Jan. 19, 1905.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel, Jan. 19, 1905.

Major William B. Davis, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Jan. 19, 1905.

Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, Jan. 19, 1905.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Smith, O.D., to be colonel, Jan. 19, 1905.

Major Andrew H. Russell, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel, Jan. 19, 1905.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., to be major, Jan. 19, 1905.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate January 27, 1905.

Indian Agent.

Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, U.S.A., retired, of the District of Columbia, to be agent for the Indians of the Black-foot Agency in Montana.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 30, 1905.

Promotions in the Army.

Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, A.C., to be captain, with rank from Jan. 23, 1905, vice Hinkley, resigned.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, 22d Inf., to be captain, with rank from Jan. 15, 1905, vice Lyle, 22d Inf., deceased.

S.O. FEB. 2, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Fred H. Gallup, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Ordnance Department.

Leave for two months is granted Major Willson Y. Stamper, 3d Inf.

The leave granted Major Edgar A. Mearns, surgeon, is extended one month.

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, relieved as assistant to Chief Commissary, Department of Dakota, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, for duty.

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted Chaplain John M. Moose, 7th Cav.

First Lieut. George W. Matthews, assistant surgeon,

having been found physically disqualified for duties as assistant surgeon, his retirement is announced.

First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., 16th Inf., detailed for duty with Militia of Georgia until Oct. 1, 1905.

G.O. 7, JAN. 14, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., of which Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav. was president, and Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, U.S.A., was judge advocate, for the trial of Harry L. Rees, paymaster, U.S.A., which have heretofore been noted in our columns.

He was found guilty of making a false report, embezzlement, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and was sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was confirmed by President Roosevelt.

G.O. 11, JAN. 27, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables exhibiting the names of marksmen transferred to the classes of "distinguished marksmen" and "distinguished pistol shots" for the year 1904, and appropriate badges will be issued as prescribed by Par. 393, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904.

G.O. 12, JAN. 28, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Describes lands reserved for military purposes, subject to private rights, at Camp Marahul, Mindanao, P.I.

G.O. 13, FEB. 2, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Announces that certain lands have been acquired from John H. Smith, Prescott, Arizona Territory, and from the city of Prescott, Ariz., for use in connection with the military reservation (Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory, target range), as an addition to said reservation.

II. Fort Stark, New Hampshire, having been turned over to the Artillery, the same is hereby announced as a subpost of Fort Constitution, New Hampshire.

CIRCULAR 4, JAN. 27, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following is published for the information and guidance of officers of the Coast Artillery:

The two subjects "II, Drill Regulations," and "III, Artillery" referred to in Paragraph 16 (first term), G.O. No. 115, W.D., June 27, 1904, shall henceforth be combined and treated as one subject, and one hundred and fourteen hours shall be allotted to the same. There shall be one examination in the two subjects combined. If more than one session be necessary to complete the examination, only so many questions will be given out at a time as may be treated in one session.

In determining the proficiency of an officer in any subject, as prescribed in Paragraph 26, G.O. No. 115, W.D., June 27, 1904, the subject shall be considered in its entirety, including all its subheads, so that failure or qualification means failure or qualification in the entire subject.

Any examinations announced to take place separately for the two subjects, "Drill Regulations" and "Artillery," will be conducted as one examination and on the date set for the latter.

All officers who have certificates of proficiency in all of the subjects XII. to XXI., inclusive, G.O. No. 21, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., Feb. 26, 1903, shall be considered proficient in subjects II. and III., Paragraph 16 (first term), G.O. No. 115, W.D., June 27, 1904, and they shall be excused from recitation and examination, except as provided in Paragraph 27, same order; but officers who have taken the course prescribed in subjects XII. to XXI., G.O. No. 21, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., Feb. 26, 1903, and have been declared deficient in certain of the subjects, shall not be excused from recitation and examination in said subjects II. and III. (958042, M.S.O.).

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 5, FEB. 1, 1905, WAR DEPT.

The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army and the decision of the Assistant Secretary of War thereon are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[A synopsis of the decision here given was published last week, p. 571. It should have been credited to the Judge Advocate General, the use of the word Adjutant General being an inadvertence.]

CIRCULAR 4, JAN. 25, 1905, Q.M.G.

Publishes the following ruling of the Auditor for the War Department, dated Jan. 19, 1905:

The Quartermaster General, U.S. Army.

Sir: In auditing the accounts of quartermasters it is observed in the hire of rooms and buildings for the use of the Army that they are frequently rented under oral agreement instead of under contract as contemplated in Section 3744, Revised Statutes. This practice is more general in the hire of rooms for the recruiting service.

While authority for the hire of rooms or buildings is usually obtained from the proper authority, no effort apparently is made to comply with the statutes by making a written agreement fixing compensation for the same. This practice is objectionable, and in several cases where the Comptroller has revised these accounts on his own motion he has called attention to the failure of the officer to comply with the statutes, and quoting from his own decision has said:

That a disbursing officer who charges in his accounts a payment for rent, unsupported by evidence of a contract fixing the rent to be paid, is not entitled to a credit therefor. (5 Com. Dec. 701).

In view of the requirements of the statutes and the decision of the Comptroller it will become my duty hereafter to refuse credit for vouchers paid for rent, unless supported by a written agreement signed by both parties. Vouchers, however, already paid will be allowed if otherwise correct in settlement of accounts.

But in auditing payments made after April 1, 1905, the above requirement will be enforced, and this letter is written for your information. Respectfully,

F. E. RITTMAN, Auditor.

G.O. 3, JAN. 10, 1905, SCHOOL OF APPLICATION FOR CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY, FORT RILEY.

Announces that the School of Trumpeters, Messengers and Orderlies will begin on Monday, Jan. 16. The aim of the school is to provide each troop with three qualified men. The class will consist of trumpeters and selected privates. From troops having two trumpeters for duty, one private will be detailed; from troops having but one, two privates will be detailed. Trumpeters holding certificates of proficiency gained in previous terms may be counted in the detail of three, but will not attend the class. The order also prescribes the course of instruction.

CIR. 3, JAN. 18, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

It has been brought to the attention of the division commander that engineer property issued for the use of troops and at posts, is often lost or damaged through lack of care, and, not being promptly reported, the responsibility for such loss or damage is not ascertained. It is believed that proper attention to the care and condition of such property by those responsible therefor, would go far towards preventing either its loss or its becoming unserviceable; and prompt reports of loss or damage would permit replacement or repairs, so that the property would be always available for its proper use.

Officers upon receiving such property should ascertain its condition and keep themselves informed with respect thereto by periodical personal examinations, and if at any time it becomes damaged, the circumstances attending the damage will be promptly ascertained, and steps taken as soon as possible to place the property in good condition for use.

Delicate instruments, such as transits, must not be entrusted for use to persons who do not understand how to handle them with proper care. Officers will not be relieved of responsibility for losses or damage, unless they show that they have exercised due care of the property in their custody, and that the loss or damage was

unavoidable, or through causes not within their control.

By command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 3, JAN. 23, 1905, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, deputy paymaster general, is announced as chief paymaster of the department.

G.O. 3, JAN. 31, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Gives instructions with a view to preparing the 1st Squadron, 7th Cav., and Company C, and 2d and 3d Battalions, 9th Infantry, for service in the Philippine Islands, and for filling the ranks of those organizations with men who, on the date of sailing, will have at least two years and three months to serve.

CIR. 5, JAN. 28, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The storage of illuminating oil in company quarters is strictly prohibited. All post commanders will take the necessary steps to provide locked boxes or other safe receptacles outside of barrack buildings, in which all oil issued for use of organizations or detachments must be stored, being kept under lock and key and only opened once each day for the necessary filling of lamps before dark as required by Par. 274, Army Regulations.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:
ALBERT TODD, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

CIR. 6, JAN. 28, 1905, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

It having come to the attention of the department commander that officers responsible for funds named in Article XXXIII A.R., and for post exchange funds, frequently on changing station take with them the vouchers covering the expenditures from said funds, it is directed that any officers so responsible, shall on change of station, hand over to successor either the original vouchers, or duplicates or official copies thereof.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:
ALBERT TODD, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 3, JAN. 9, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Announces the results of the target firing in the department for the year 1904.

G.O. 3, JAN. 21, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Directs that so much of G.O. 2, c.s., these headquarters, as directs that certain baggage of the field staff, and band and 2d Squadron, 8th Cavalry, shall be shipped from Jefferson Barracks on Feb. 3, 1905, is modified so as to direct that said baggage shall be shipped on Feb. 15, 1905, accompanying the troops.

G.O. 4, JAN. 23, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department of Jan. 21, G.O. No. 3, Northern Division, Jan. 18, 1905, are amended so as to direct that the headquarters and the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 16th Infantry be relieved on the 27th instant from further duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Grounds and return to their station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

By command of Major General Bates:
E. J. McCLERNAND, Major, G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 5, JAN. 24, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Relates to the necessary musters for the month of January, 1905, of the officers and men of the United States Military Establishment on duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

G.O. 6, JAN. 25, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, will be relieved from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., on Feb. 15, 1905, on which date the battalion will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for temporary station pending opportunity for its return to the Philippine Islands.

G.O. 4, JAN. 14, 1905, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Announces prescriptions to regulate in the Pacific Division the instruction contemplated in Par. 237, Army Regulations.

G.O. 5, JAN. 27, 1905, PACIFIC DIVISION.

So much of Par. III, G.O. No. 45, headquarters Department of California, series 1903, as prescribes that the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, shall constitute a separate command, is temporarily suspended, and the premises of the said cantonment, and the troops serving therein, will on Feb. 1, 1905, be incorporated into, and thereafter until further orders from an integral part of the Presidio of San Francisco, and will be administered accordingly.

G.O. 1, JAN. 19, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, A.A.G., having reported is assigned to duty and announced as adjutant general of this division.

Lieut. Col. Frank West, inspector general, is relieved from duty as acting adjutant general of the division.

CIR. 3, JAN. 14, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Gives instruction to secure uniformity in the monthly reports of garrison schools.

G.O. 1, JAN. 21, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the department during the absence on leave of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., permanent department commander.

G. LEROY BROWN, Col., 26th Inf.

(Note.—G.O. No. 44, is the last of the series of 1904.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The leave granted Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., is extended seven days. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, A.A.G., is changed to sick leave, to include Jan. 19, 1905 (16 days). (Jan. 19, S.W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 6, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien, now at the Winchester Hotel, San Francisco, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, will report to the C.O., the Presidio of San Francisco, who will send him to Fort Logan, Col., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Herman Roth, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there to Manila on the first available transport. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Daly, now at Fort Townsend, Wash., upon expiration of furlough granted him from Fort Flagler, Wash., will report to the C.O., Fort Worden, Wash., for temporary duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George W. Ruthers, Comsy., is temporarily detailed to attend to the affairs of the office of the quartermaster, New Orleans, during the absence of Capt. Bertram T. Clayton on leave. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, commissary, will report to Col. Frank F. Nye, president of the examining board at Chicago, Ill., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major William O. Owen, surgeon, will proceed from Fort Logan to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Angus McLeod, H.C., Fort Rodman, Mass., will be sent to West Point, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. First Class Clifford H. Perry, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Grant Funderburg, H.C., upon expiration of furlough granted him, will report at Fort Meade to relieve Sergt. First Class Paul L. Whitmarsh,

H.C., who will be sent to Washington to relieve Sergt. First Class John B. Copping. Sergeant Copping will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco on or about March 28, 1905. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class John L. Collins, H.C., Fort Hunt, Va., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., not later than Feb. 2, 1905, for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class William F. Murphy, H.C., now at Rahway Inn, Rahway, N.J., upon expiration of furlough granted him from Fort Du Pont, Del., will report at the C.O., Fort Hunt, for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Contract Surg. W. Church Griswold will proceed from Brooklyn, N.Y., to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Shelby G. Cox, H.C., Fort Crook, Neb., will be sent to the Army General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for observation and treatment. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Deputy Surgeon General, president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco: 1st Lieuts. Robert N. Winn and Henry D. Thomason, assistant surgeons.

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergt. Burt E. Grabo, Sig. Corps, from further duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Jan. 16, N. Div.)

Master Signal Electrician John F. Dillon, Fort Howard, Md., will be sent to Fort Carroll, Md., for duty aboard the Signal Corps cableboat Cyrus W. Field. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The following promotions are made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army: To be first-class sergeants, subject to future examination: Sergts. Edward B. Barbee (previously first-class sergeant, Signal Corps), and Daniel D. McCarthy, to date Feb. 1, 1905. To be sergeants: Corpl. Banks C. Roddey, to date Feb. 1, 1905. To be corporals: First-class Pvt. Glenn Young (previously corporal, Signal Corps), and George L. Lubbert, to date Feb. 1, 1905. (Feb. 1, Signal Office.)

The following non-commissioned officers, having re-enlisted in the Signal Corps, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistment is announced: First-class Sergt. Alfred C. Greene, Jan. 20, 1905; Sergt. Nemo S. Jolls, Dec. 23, 1904; Sergt. Nicholas P. Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1905; Corpl. Marius Thompson, Jan. 29, 1905. (Feb. 1, Signal Office.)

The attention of officers of the Signal Corps having in their possession United States check books is called to the advisability of a personal examination of the unused checks at least once each week. Officers should insure themselves of the integrity of the unused checks personally and not through subordinates. (Feb. 1, Signal Office.)

CAVALRY.

5TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

The following unassigned officers of the 5th Cavalry are assigned to troops as follows: Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, to Troop G; 1st Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, to Troop K. (Jan. 23, 5th Cav.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. A. SMITH.

Sick leave for two months is granted Veterinarian Jules H. Uri, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Jan. 16, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., 7th Cav., is further extended twenty-five days. (Jan. 17, D.G.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. John V. Spring, Jr., 7th Cav., to take effect about Jan. 25, 1905. (Jan. 9, D.G.)

Capt. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about Feb. 20, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., 8th Cav. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 12th Cav., will report in person to the C.O., 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty pending the arrival of his troop in the United States, when he will join that troop and proceed with it to its proper station. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clark D. Dudley, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. John B. W. Corey, A.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Jan. 20, D. Lakes.)

Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, A.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. John W. Ruckman, A.C., is further extended six months. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, A.C., is transferred from the 22d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list, and will proceed at the expiration of his present leave to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty as C.O. of that post and of the 47th Co., C.A. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Corporal James G. Boswell, 118th Co., C.A., and Pvt. Harry H. Scofield, Troop C, 7th Cav., are designated to appear before the board appointed by Par. 1, S.O., No. 15, these headquarters, for examination with a view to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. Corporal Boswell will be sent from his present station to Fort Jay, N.Y., and Private Scofield (now on furlough at Highland Falls, N.Y.), will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1905, for ration and quarters while undergoing the above examination. They will report to Major John L. Phillips, surgeon, at the Army building, New York city, for examination on Feb. 6. (Jan. 30, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 31, 1905, is granted Major Clarence Deems, A.C. (Jan. 16, D. Col.)

The leave granted Major William H. Coffin, A.C., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 13, N. Div.)

Capt. Guy T. Scott, A.C., will be relieved from duty on recruiting service at Baltimore, Md., by an officer from Fort McHenry, Md., and will join his proper station. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Guy T. Scott, A.C., to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty at Baltimore, Md. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Marion W. Howze, A.C., Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 25, D. Mo.)

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Fred T. Austin, A.C. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Guy T. Scott, A.C., is extended five months. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, A.C., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Jan. 18, D.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

First Lieut. Brady G. Ruttenecutter, Battalion Adjutant, 1st Inf., Canton, O., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., for examination on Jan. 20, 1905, in the subject of Administration, Garrison School Course. (Jan. 12, N.D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Upon the recommendation of the C.O., 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., Corpl. Frank Williams, Co. M, 2d Inf., was on Jan. 28 appointed battalion sergeant major, vice Brinson, discharged, and is assigned to the 3d Battalion.

The following named officers, 2d Inf., promoted from 1st lieutenant and 2d lieutenant, 2d Inf., respectively, and assigned to 2d Inf., are assigned to companies as indicated, viz.: Capt. Archie J. Harris to Co. H, vice Nixon, detailed for service in Quartermaster's Department; 1st Lieut. Alfred J. Booth to Co. D, vice Macnab, promoted captain. (Jan. 27, 2d Inf.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. P. H. RAY.

First Sergt. William Daly, Co. K, 4th Inf., upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Capt. Harry E. Knight, 5th U.S. Inf., was on Jan. 25 assigned to Company M.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. A. S. Williams, 5th Inf., is extended to include March 26, 1905. (Feb. 1, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, Adjt., 6th Inf., will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Hot Springs, Army and Navy Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Jan. 17, 1905, is granted Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 12, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 12, D. Mo.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. D. CORNMAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Co. A, 8th Inf., Fort Slocum, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1905. At a meeting of Company A, 8th Infantry, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas divine providence has removed from our midst by death, 1st Sergt. Ernest Hayden, we lose a true friend and an excellent soldier, firm, but just in all his duties. As a first sergeant he commanded the respect of his superior officers and the good will of his comrades.

To his relatives we extend our sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Army and Navy Journal and to the relatives of the deceased.

Committee: Sergt. Fred R. Hanscom, Corpl. Albert Crow, Pvt. Franz W. R. Frederick.

9TH INFANTRY—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 15, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf. (Jan. 27, D.E.)

Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Scio, O., and make an inspection of Scio College. (Jan. 20, N. Div.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, 14th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., Army General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., pending the arrival of his regiment in that department from the Philippines Division. (Jan. 20, Pac. D.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for four months, to take effect upon the arrival of his regiment in San Francisco, Cal., is granted Major George S. Young, 18th Inf. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Edward Croft, 19th Inf. (Jan. 16, D. Col.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Capt. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., is relieved from further duty in the Second Division of the General Staff, and will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. Captain Morrison will take the transport to sail on or about March 1, 1905. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Goolsby, 21st Inf. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. R. W. HOYT.

First Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 25th Inf., is transferred from Co. C to Co. B, 25th Inf., vice 1st Lieut. Ned M. Green, transferred to the 15th U.S. Inf. First Lieut. Benjamin H. Watkins, 25th Inf., is assigned to Co. C, 25th Inf., vice 1st Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 25th Inf., transferred to Co. B, 25th Inf. (Jan. 19, 25th Inf.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Jan. 20, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 7, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and twenty-three days, is granted 2d Lieut. Will D. Wills, 28th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Jan. 11, N. Div.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Coms. Sergt. William M. Lerner, 30th Inf., will report to Capt. Isaac Erwin, commissary, 30th Inf., for examination for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (Jan. 20, D. Mo.)

Capt. Charles L. Bent, 30th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty pertaining to the trial of Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th Inf. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at the following posts on Jan. 23, 1905, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates for promotion to the grade of sergeant, H.C., viz.: At Columbus Barracks, O., detail for the board, Major Charles B. Ewing, surgeon; at Fort Sheridan, Ill., detail for the board, Capt. Charles E. Marrow, Asst. Surg., 1st Lieut. James Bourke, Asst. Surg. (Jan. 20, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf.; Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry F. McFeely, 10th Inf., is appointed to meet at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 24, 1905, to make a thorough investigation, report on, and make such recommendations as they may deem proper in the matter of transportation furnished the Idaho State Militia to and from the maneuver camp, American Lake, Wash. (Jan. 19, D. Col.)

A board of officers to consist of: Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C.; Capt. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; Capt. Robert R. Raymond, Engr. Corps; 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 2, 1905, for preliminary examination of applicants for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. First Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav., is detailed as recorder of the board. (Jan. 16, D. Mo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men, candidates for commissions. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Levin C. Allen, 16th Inf.; Major William W. Gray, Surg.; Capt. C. DeW. Wilcox, A.C.; Capt. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Park Howell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Milosh R. Hilgard, 16th Inf., recorder. (Jan. 16, D.G.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg.; Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf.; Capt. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Allen, A.C., recorder, is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 1, to conduct

preliminary examination of applicants for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. (Jan. 9, D. Col.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Col., Feb. 2, 1905, for the purpose of making the preliminary examination of enlisted men, to determine their eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant: Capt. Harris L. Roberts, 2d Inf.; Capt. George C. Saffarans, Adjt., 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William N. Bispham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John R. Devereux, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf., recorder. The C.O., Fort Logan, Col., will direct Corpl. Rush B. Lincoln, Co. M, 2d Inf., to report to the president of the board of examination. (Jan. 23, D. Col.)

A board of officers, to consist of: Major Thomas U. Raymond, M.D.; Capt. John W. Heard, 3d Cav.; Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf.; Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Samuel M. DeLone, M.D., will convene at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, February 2, 1905, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of soldiers to determine their eligibility for entering the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army. Second Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., is detailed as recorder. (Jan. 19, D.D.)

BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

Boards of officers are appointed to meet at the posts hereinafter indicated at 10 o'clock a.m., March 15, 1905, for the purpose of conducting the examination of such applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces as may be authorized to appear before them, under Sec. 23 of the act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, in order to determine their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties with such Volunteer forces.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf.; Capt. Lucien G. Berry, A.C.; Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf.; Capt. Charles E. Marrow, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., recorder.

At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.: Major John Pitcher, 6th Cav.; Capt. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; Capt. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf.; Capt. Francis M. C. Usher, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Edward F. Geddings, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav., recorder.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C.; Major William Stephenson, Surg.; Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.; Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Howard L. Landers, A.C., recorder.

At Governors Island, N.Y.: Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Major John L. Phillips, Surg.; Major Frank S. Harlow, A.C.; Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf., recorder.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.: Major William W. Gray, Surg.; Major Francis H. French, 16th Inf.; Capt. John B. Bennet, 16th Inf.; Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Park Howell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. George H. White, 16th Inf., recorder.

At Fort Logan, Colo.: Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William M. Bispham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John R. Devereux, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 2d Inf., recorder.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surg.; Major Henry D. Snyder, Surg.; Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf.; Capt. George D. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, A.C., recorder.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Capt. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf.; Capt. John P. Hains, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William A. Mitchell, C.E., recorder.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg.; Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf.; Capt. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf.; Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, A.C., recorder.

At Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory: Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf.; Capt. Edward C. Carey, 20th Inf.; Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf.; Capt. Joseph H. Ford, Asst. Surg.; Contract Surg. Alpha M. Chase; 1st Lieut. Ode C. Nichols, 30th Inf., recorder. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Boards of officers constituted as hereinafter set forth are appointed to meet at 9 o'clock a.m., March 1, 1905, at the respective stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates from civil life for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army.

At Fort Myer, Va.—Major James D. Glennan, Surg.; Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; Capt. Stephen M. Foote, A.C.; Capt. Ola W. Bell, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William W. Reno, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Edward P. Nones, A.C., recorder.

At the Army building, New York city.—Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Major John L. Phillips, Surg.; Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John K. Miller, 8th Inf.; Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf., recorder.

At Fort Monroe, Va.—Major John A. Lundeen, A.C.; Major Ogden Rafferty, Surg.; Capt. George T. Bartlett, A.C.; Capt. William Chamberlain, A.C.; Contract Surg. Charles H. Stearns, 1st Lieut. William H. Wilson, A.C., recorder.

At Fort Banks, Mass.—Capt. James M. Williams, A.C.; Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, A.C.; Capt. James F. Howell, A.C.; Capt. Walter Cox, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Thornburgh, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Allan Lefort, A.C., recorder.

At Chicago, Ill.—Col. Philip F. Harvey, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Major Charles G. Woodward, A.C.; Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A.C.; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, A.C., recorder.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.—Major William J. Wakeman, Surg.; Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf.; Capt. Mathew E. Saville, 27th Inf.; Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf., recorder.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Major William Stephenson, Surg.; Major Edward T. Brown, A.C.; Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, A.C.; Capt. Ira A. Haynes, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, A.C., recorder.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C.; Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Capt. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, A.C., recorder.

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surg.; Major Henry D. Snyder, Surg.; Major Lotus Niles, A.C.; Major Francis J. Kernan, 26th Inf.; Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, A.C., recorder. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., Jan. 17, 1905. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf.; Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf.; Major Leverett H. Walker, A.C.; Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf.; Capt. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf.; Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf.; Capt. Percy Willis, A.C.; Capt. Morrell M. Mills, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry F. McFeely, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick F. Black, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Taylor, 10th Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 11, D. Col.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Army building, St. Paul, Minnesota, Jan. 24, 1905. Detail of the Court: Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, Deputy Coms. Gen.; Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, Jr., Deputy Q.M.G.; Major Harry L. Rogers, Paym.; Major Euclid B. Frick, M.D.; Major Seymour Howell, Paym.; Major Samuel E. Allen, A.C.; Capt. Thomas Ridgway, A.C.; Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Coms.; Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, J.D.M.; Capt. Oscar I. Straub, A.C., judge advocate. (Jan. 19, D.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks,

Missouri, January 25, 1905. Detail: Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edward A. Godwin, 9th Cav.; Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav.; Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav.; Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf.; Capt. Ralph R. Stogsall, 30th Inf.; Capt. William Kelly, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Julius L. Schley, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 16, D. Mo.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following named enlisted men, applicants for commission, will be sent to report on Feb. 1, 1905, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for preliminary examination with a view to determining their eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant: Q. M. Sergt. William J. Connelly, 30th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Clarkson Galleher, Co. M, 3d Inf.; Sergt. Vernon Hope, 106th Co., C.A.; Corpl. Paul Baxter Beville, Co. D, 10th Inf.; Corpl. George Morton Colladay, Troop A, 4th Cav.; Corpl. Leroy M. Edwards, Co. C, 3d Inf. (Jan. 9, D. Col.)

The following candidates for commissions will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., in time to arrive Feb. 1, 1905, for examination: Sergt. John P. Adams, H.C., Fort DeSoto, Fla.; Pvt. Henry Hirsch, 19th Co., C.A., Fort Caswell, N.C. (Jan. 16, D.G.)

Squad. Sergt. Major James F. Tompkins, 15th Cav., and Sergt. Robert E. Clarke, Co. I, 8th Inf., are designated to appear before a board for examination with a view to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant, Feb. 4, at the Army building, New York city, for examination. (Jan. 27, D.E.)

The following-named soldiers having been recommended for promotion in the Army will report in person on the February 2, 1905, to Major Thomas U. Raymond, M.D., president of the board appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for examination by the board: Sergt. William McCleave, Jr., Troop K, 6th Cav.; Fort Keogh, Mont.; Corpl. Edward G. Elliott, Troop M, 6th Cav.; Fort Keogh, Mont.; Pvt. Henry R. Smalley, Troop K, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Jan. 21, D.D.)

The following-named enlisted men will be sent to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination before a board of officers: Q. M. Sergt. Joachim Thode, Troop E, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Luther Felker, Troop E, 11th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Robert Blaine, Troop H, 11th Cav.; Corpl. Ira Longenecker, Co. H, 6th Inf.; Corpl. Lawrence E. Hohl, Co. K, 6th Inf.; Pvt. Leonidas Coyle, Co. M, 6th Inf.; Corpl. Jesse W. Boyd, Co. G, 16th Inf.; Corpl. Charles W. Harlow, General Service, C.A. (Jan. 18, D. Mo.)

Pvt. William R. McCleary, 55th Co., C.A., and Pvt. Walter R. McIntire, Co. L, 5th Inf., are designated to appear before a board for examination with a view to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. They will be, Feb. 6, 1905, at the Army building, New York city, for examination. (Jan. 31, D.E.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Private Ferdinand Weber, general recruiting service, upon his own application will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Second Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, recently transferred from the Infantry arm, with rank from Sept. 1, 1904, is assigned to the 2d Cavalry, and will join the troop to which assigned. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

The following-named officers are relieved from further duty in connection with the Jefferson Guard, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to take effect Feb. 15, 1905, and will then join their proper stations: Major Andrew G. Hammond, 3d Cav. (Fort Assiniboine, Mont.); 1st Lieut. Charles B. Clark, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William G. Caples, C.E. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Col. James W. Powell, U.S.A., retired, is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the organized militia of the State of Louisiana. The inspection will begin on March 6, 1905. (Jan. 19, S.W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, U.S.A., retired, is assigned to inspect the organized militia of the State of Minnesota. The inspection will commence March 1, 1905. (Jan. 20, N. Div.)

The following-named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Color Sergt. George Washington, 9th Cav.; Cook William Smith, Co. B, 4th Inf. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A., retired, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving the officer temporarily detailed by the commanding general, Department of the East. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Jan. 28.

DIX—Sailed from Nagasaki Jan. 16 for Honolulu.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Jan. 14 for San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 25 for Manila.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 1 for Manila.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila Jan. 27.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

INAUGURAL PARADE.

The following troops are designated to take part in the parade on the occasion of the inauguration of the President of the United States on March 4 next, and will proceed to Washington in time for such ceremony: Band and 2d Battalion Engineers, Washington, D.C.; Company B, Sig. Corps, Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va.; band and 1st Squadron, 7th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.; 3d Battalion Field Artillery, Fort Meyer, Va.; 4th Artillery Band and two battalions Coast Artillery (four companies each), Fort Monroe, Va.; Major J. A. Lundeen and Capt. W. C. Rafferty, Art. Corps, to command; two companies Coast Artillery from the Artillery District of the Potomac, to be selected by the District Commander; two companies Coast Artillery from the Artillery District of Baltimore, to be selected by the District Commander; the four companies last mentioned will be organized into a provisional battalion, Major Medore Crawford, Art. Corps, to command; Fifth Band Artillery Corps, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; band and 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, Fort Jay, N.Y.; three companies, 8th Infantry, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; one company, 8th Infantry, Fort McHenry, Md.; the four companies last mentioned composing the 1st Battalion of the 8th Infantry; one battalion, 5th Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to be selected by the post commander.

The various organizations of Infantry named above will be organized into a provisional regiment, Col. F. A. Smith, 8th Inf., to command. One battalion Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to consist of two companies each from San Juan and Henry Barracks, to be selected by the Commanding Officer, District of Porto Rico, Major T. W. Griffith, 28th Inf., to command.

All organizations will have the full complement of officers, they being assigned where necessary in the Coast Artillery to fill the staff positions to make the organizations of that arm conform to the Infantry organization. The troops of Cavalry will be composed of three platoons of sixteen files each, plus the prescribed guides and trumpeters. Companies of Engineers, Infantry and Coast Artillery will have two platoons of thirty-two men each, plus the prescribed guides and musicians. The Signal

Corps company will have all men available, only absolutely indispensable men being left at the post. In order to effect the prescribed strength of officers and enlisted men, temporary transfers will, where necessary, be made at the several posts concerned. In making these transfers, as well as in the selection of particular organizations to be sent, commanding officers will see that the best representatives of their commands are chosen.

The uniform will be dress, blue, for all organizations provided therewith. For all others the old style blue blouse and trousers and the new cap. Overcoats, olive drab for those provided therewith, and blue for all others, will be taken, to be worn should the day be inclement. Leggings will be worn by mounted men only.

All companies will be sized before leaving station and dress and equipment be complete. It is desired that in appearance and bearing and in all appointments, these troops shall be perfect or as nearly so as it is possible to have them. All troops should be reported in Washington to such officer as shall be hereafter designated, as early as eight a.m., March 4, and should not count on starting for their stations before seven p.m., of that day. (S.O. 22, Jan. 27, D.E.)

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 30, 1905.

Another charming and agreeable surprise party occurred at this garrison on Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, were at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Leroy Eltinge, when a party of eighteen officers and ladies tip-toed to these quarters and surprised the lieutenant, the occasion being his birthday. Among the guests was Major Curtis B. Hoppin, and, in some way, it became known to one of the party that it was also her birthday, so that was also celebrated. When the party proceeded to supper, on the table were two very small cakes, each holding one candle, to denote the ages of the honored guests. They were both the recipients of numerous presents, suitable for persons of the age of one. The evening was a most charming one.

Lieuts. Warren Dean and Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., entertained at a dinner party on last Friday evening Mrs. John C. Gresham, the Misses Isabella and Louise Gresham, Miss Frances Cameron, Miss Edith Hoyle, Lieuts. Chas. Burnett, Milton G. Holiday, and Chas. H. Patterson. The tables were beautifully decorated, the effect being Japanese. Col. and Mrs. W. M. Wallace and Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker were the guests at a dinner party on Thursday evening of Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire. Mrs. W. C. Tremaine entertained Mrs. F. J. Koester, Mrs. William C. Gardenhire and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel on Thursday afternoon at a bridge party. Tea was served.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, left his home in Burlington on Tuesday evening for Chicago, where he is to attend the annual meeting and banquet of the Western Division of the Army of the Potomac. On Feb. 3 he will speak at Oak Park, Ill., and on the 6th at Oshkosh, Wis. He was accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. S. Howard.

A lodge of the Knights of Pythias was instituted in Winoski the past week, and among the members are a number of men of the garrison.

The "milk" squadron of the 15th Cavalry held their first dance in the post gymnasium on Wednesday evening, and it was a success in every particular. Seventy couples occupied the floor. The grand march was led by Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, the major being the 3d Squadron commander. The march was arranged in such a manner that when it ended the dancers formed the word "Milk." The gymnasium was tastefully decorated and refreshments were served. The 15th Cavalry orchestra furnished the music. The committee for the evening consisted of Sergeants Barcher, Hurley, Collins and Olds, Privates Schellenger, Parker, Irwin and Morgan.

Friday evening was ladies' night at the officers' club. The 15th Cavalry orchestra furnished the music for dancing. Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav., served the guests with Welsh rabbit. This was the first gathering of this nature at the club for several weeks. After the dancing a party, composed of Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger, Mrs. John C. Gresham, Miss Edith Hoyle, Lieuts. Scott Baker and Charles H. Patterson, proceeded to the quarters of Lieuts. Warren Dean and Arthur J. Lynch, where supper was served.

The 1st Squadron, 15th Cav., will have the gymnasium on Wednesday evening for a hop. On Feb. 20 Troop C, 15th Cav., will hold a dance.

As the result of the gallery competition in Troop K, 15th Cav., the 1st Squadron had a special dinner yesterday. Their score was 197. Sergeant McCann and Private Johnson made the highest individual scores, 22; average of all firing, 60.2 per cent. Troop A, 15th Cav., also had a competition, which resulted in the 1st Squadron having a dinner yesterday. Their average was seventy-three per cent. Pvt. John L. Williams made the highest individual score, 24. The firing was at 500 yards, kneeling.

On Thursday evening Post Coms. Sergt. and Mrs. Percy Butler entertained the post and regimental non-commissioned staffs and members of the band. Refreshments were served and the band gave a short concert. The 15th Cavalry band, under direction of Chief Musician Charles Burger, have been engaged to render music at the annual cake-walk of the University of Vermont in Burlington on Feb. 22.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company have received authority to establish a telephone exchange here, and it will be placed in the garrison within the next month. A trunk system will be used between the post, Winoski and Burlington. The company will charge \$1.50 a month for the service.

Sixteen ladies of the garrison have organized a ladies' euchre club, meetings to be held every Wednesday afternoon. At the first meeting, last Wednesday, at Mrs. F. J. Koester's, Mrs. Howard R. Hickok captured the first and also the lone-hand prize. Refreshments were served.

Hereafter on Saturday evening of every other week a hop will be held in the post gymnasium. On the Friday evenings of the week that no hop is to take place, the ladies will gather at the officers' club for "Ladies' Night."

Lieut. Charles Burnett, 15th Cav., was on the sick list for a few days. Lieut. George O. Duncan, 15th Cav., who has been sick for some time, is now able to perform light duty.

The first meeting of the Garrison Card Club was held last Monday evening, when the members were the guests of Col. and Mrs. William M. Wallace. The game was six-handed progressive euchre and prizes were awarded as follows: Ladies' first prize, a clock, to Miss Emily Gayle; ladies' second prize, a fancy picture, to Mrs. Leon R. Partridge; among the gentlemen the prize was cut for between Capt. George Johnson, Capt. Kenzie W. Walker and Lieut. I. S. Martin; Captain Johnson won first prize, a pocket electric candle, and Captain Walker, second, a leather engagement card case. The host and hostess served choice refreshments. The next meeting will be on Feb. 13.

After the weekly hop Saturday evening chafing dish suppers were served. At Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire's the guests were Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Miss Edith Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, Lieuts. Warren Dean and Arthur J. Lynch. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Wallace entertained at dinner Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, Major and Mrs. Gresham, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire. The decorations were elaborate. Major and Mrs. Hoppin gave another delightful dinner party on Saturday evening. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Grace Russell, Capt. and Mrs. Smithers, and Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr.

Capt. Leroy Eltinge's mother and brother, Mrs. La-

mont Eltinge and Orville Eltinge, arrived at the garrison on Saturday evening from Troy, N.Y., to be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Eltinge.

Capt. F. J. Koester, 15th Cav., on Tuesday, returned from New York city and Paterson, N.J., where he went to probate the will of Corpl. Henry F. Miller, of Troop E, who died at Cavite, P.I., July 14, 1903. He willed his pay, master deposits and clothing money to two privates of the Hospital Corps, which amounted to nearly \$1,000. He also left \$200, the remainder of his money, to the troop fund. The question of probating soldiers' wills, of which there are over 300 in the War Department, will be presented to some member of Congress before its next session, with a view to having the auditor of the War Department appointed probate in these cases, doing away with unnecessary delay and expense, when no real estate is involved. Senator Redfield Proctor will be asked to take up the question when he returns to Burlington. The wills are generally for small sums which often revert to the Treasury, because the persons named therein do not care to go to trouble and expense to procure their rights.

Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., who has a two months' leave, will leave March 23 for New York city on the 25th to sail for England to make a short tour of the Continent. Word has been received of the safe arrival of Capt. John J. Ryan, 15th Cav., at London. He goes thence to Ireland and then to France.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 30, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell gave the second of a series of dinners on Jan. 21 at their home on North Broadway. All the appointments were on an elaborate scale and the beauty of the decorations was very marked. The dining room was decorated much as at the previous dinner. The center of the long table was a mass of the deep-toned jacqueminot roses, while clusters of these flowers entwined with smilax were placed around the board. Crystal candelabra held red tapers softened with shades of the same rich hue, as were all the lights of the room, which added warmth of color. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell's guests were: Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, Major and Mrs. D. E. McCarthy, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Milton F. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Tryl, Mrs. Amanda Porter, and Colonel Rosington, of Topeka, Kan.

Miss May Torney, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. P. Ryan, of the post, will leave for her home at the Presidio, Cal., Feb. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster received a cablegram from their daughter, Mrs. J. A. Mack, from Guam, Jan. 22, telling of their safe arrival there on the transport Thomas, en route to Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Mack will be stationed at Jolo, Mindanao.

The 6th Infantry will leave here two weeks from Wednesday and all is bustle and confusion getting packed up as all baggage for the islands must leave here on the 8th, a week before the regiment leaves.

The children's hop last Saturday evening was quite a success, and very much enjoyed by many grown people as well as children.

Cards have been received here for the wedding of Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 6th Inf., and Miss Clara Thomson on Feb. 6 in Andover, Mass.

Lieut. H. Hawley, 6th Inf., left to-day on a ten days' leave. When he returns he will bring his bride. Miss Farrell of Albany, N.Y., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell.

Mrs. B. W. Atkinson entertained at cards last Saturday afternoon. Progressive euchre was played at ten tables, the prizes being won by Mrs. W. L. Simpson, who won the first prize, Mrs. Wood second, Mrs. Stahl third, and Mrs. Ross lone hand. Mrs. Malin Craig entertained at cards last week in honor of her mother, Mrs. Woodruff.

Miss Lewis of Portland, Ore., is the guest of Miss Erwin.

Miss Carol Duncan entertained the young people last week at a delightful hop supper.

During the visit of Bishop Millsbaugh to the post David Loughborough Snyder, the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Snyder, was christened in the post chapel. The guests at the christening were invited to drink the health of the infant at the home of his grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Loughborough.

Mrs. C. H. Barth entertained at cards last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. M. F. Steele has issued invitations for a "Five Hundred" party Thursday afternoon. Mrs. W. N. Haskell will receive on Thursday evening from four until seven o'clock in honor of her guests, Miss Farrell and Miss McHugh, of Albany, N.Y.

The friends of Mrs. M. S. Schindel are glad to welcome her back after her long, serious illness in Cincinnati.

Mr. J. D. L. Hartmann will entertain at cards on Friday afternoon.

The bal masqué on last Friday evening was a decided success, and a very beautiful affair. The hall presented a very brilliant aspect, the number and beauty of the costumes far exceeding any expectations. Among the most elegant and most noticeable costumes were those worn by Mrs. Crawford, who was in full Chinese dress, with most elaborate and wonderful coiffure; Mrs. Bell in Filipino dress of white silk and juss, handsomely embroidered; Mrs. Brighton in Japanese costume of pink silk; Mrs. Haight as an Egyptian lady; Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Crimmins both in novel flower dresses made of crepe paper; Mrs. Swift and Miss Stone in dresses of 1840 style, with hoop skirts; Miss Duncan as Martha Washington; Miss Elise Burbank as an Indian squaw, in buckskin dress and moccasins and full Indian trappings. The costumes worn by the officers were mostly Indian, Chinese, and cavaliers of the 16th century, the only marked exception being the two sets of Gold Dust Twins who looked as though they had just stepped off the sign boards. Their vigorous scrubbing of everything within their reach afforded much amusement during the evening.

FORT CASWELL.

Fort Caswell, N.C., Jan. 30, 1905.

Mrs. Gosman on Wednesday afternoon entertained the ladies of the post with progressive euchre. Friday night Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Timberlake gave a progressive pedro party. The prizes were captured by Mrs. Stevens and Doctor Warren of Southport.

Lieut. R. P. Reeder met with a very painful accident the first of the week. He was holding in his hands a primer, when, without warning, the primer exploded, burning the lieutenant's hand very severely.

Captain Timberlake went hunting at Ball Head Point Saturday and returned with twelve ducks and twelve squirrels.

The officers and their wives left the post Jan. 29 in response to an invitation from Mr. William Pyke of Southport, who entertained at what is called a "Jacky" party. Some of the guests from the post represented the following characters from the comic opera "The Mascot": Mrs. R. H. Williams was "Bettina," Captain Timberlake, "Farmer Rooco"; Captain Starbird and Lieutenant Yost represented the "Two Thieves" from "Erminie." Lieutenant Reeder was the "Mikado," and Mrs. Reeder "Pitti Sing"; Mrs. Timberlake and Mrs. Gorman were the "Two Orphans" from the drama of that name, while Lieutenant Williams and Dr. Gorman were the two hoboes from "Side-Tracked." After an evening of ragtime mirth at a route-step gait, the guests retired, vowing that Mr. Pyke's party was the real one of the season.

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The Court of Claims has decided that the 10 per cent. increase for foreign service to army officers should be calculated upon longevity pay as well as grade pay.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U.S.A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, Md.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba**ANNOUNCEMENT:**

Captain Hollis C. Clark, U.S. Army, retired, has been elected Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of this Society, and will hereafter be in charge of the Accounts and Records. All communications relating to membership or payment of dues should be addressed to him at Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, Maryland. A. C. Sharpe, Lieut. Col., U.S. Army, National Secretary and Treasurer.

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Although official announcement of the fact is not yet forthcoming, it is known that Capt. Willard H. Brownson, when he completes his duty next June as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, will be assigned to the command of the new cruiser squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, with the West Virginia as his flagship. The administration of Captain Brownson at the Academy has been among the most satisfactory in the history of that institution. The President and the Secretary of the Navy have time and again expressed their satisfaction with the conditions at Annapolis under Captain Brownson's regime. He has put down hazing at the Academy; he has established a condition of discipline which is believed to be about as nearly perfect as it is possible to obtain. In addition to the solution of the many problems of personnel which have come before him he has had charge of the work on the new buildings and has been active in keeping contractors up to the mark and in pushing the work as rapidly as possible. One feature of the administration of Captain Brownson which has particularly commended itself to the administration is the fact that he has at all times been ready to assume responsibility and as a result the Department has not been called on to decide petty questions of internal administration at Annapolis. When the President visited Annapolis on Jan. 30 to deliver the commencement address he took occasion to tell Captain Brownson how pleased he was with the conditions at Annapolis.

That the successor of Capt. Willard H. Brownson, as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, will be a rear admiral is quite probable. In days gone by this post has been held by a rear admiral and even by an admiral as in the case of Porter, and the high standard of administration established by the present Superintendent and the enlargement under his regime of the Academy makes it advisable to assign a rear admiral again to this duty. Secretary Morton has not yet called on the Bureau of Navigation for a recommendation on this subject, but it is regarded in naval circles as fairly certain that such an appointment will be made. Among the names mentioned in connection with the position is that of Rear Admiral James H. Sands, who will soon complete his cruise as commander-in-chief of the Coast Squadron. Admiral Sands has the reputation of being an excellent disciplinarian, a scholar and a good administrator.

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SOLDIERS' RIGHTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Under the incomplete and experimental system of civil government now in vogue in the Philippine Islands, a situation has arisen which confronts the United States Army with a grave peril. Its effect is to rob the soldier of one of his most precious rights as a citizen under the constitution of the United States and to place his life and liberty under a jurisdiction which has no place in American institutions or traditions. We can best explain this extraordinary situation by citing from official documents the agreed facts in a case which has recently arisen.

On July 24, 1904, Homer E. Grafton, an enlisted man of Company G, 12th U.S. Infantry, while on guard on the military reservation at Buena Vista, Island of Guimaras, fired upon two Filipinos, Felix Villanueva and Florentino Castro, causing the death of both. When the affair was reported to Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U. S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, in which it occurred, he sent his judge advocate to the civil Court of the First Instance, Province of Iloilo, to ascertain whether that tribunal regarded the military administration as entirely competent to deal with the case. The judge of the court, Henry C. Bates, gave an opinion in writing to the effect that the military authorities had jurisdiction in the matter, whereupon General Carter convened a general court-martial composed of officers of the highest rank available in the department. Grafton was brought to trial before this tribunal which, after hearing all the evidence, rendered a verdict of acquittal. This result was unsatisfactory to certain civilians, and they obtained a warrant for Grafton's arrest and trial by the civil authorities. General Carter refused to surrender the accused soldier to the civil officials. They then appealed to the Governor of the Philippines. He requested Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., then commanding the Philippines Division, to order General Carter to deliver Grafton to the civil authorities. General Wade complied, and in accordance with his orders the accused soldier was placed on trial on Dec. 6 before the Court of the First Instance, charged with murdering Felix Villanueva. On Dec. 8 he was pronounced guilty of homicide and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve years and one day, to pay the costs of prosecution "and to suffer all the other accessories of said sentence."

We have before us a certified copy of the decision of Judge Bates in this case and it is a highly interesting document. Judge Bates finds that on the day of the shooting the conduct and appearance of natives in the neighborhood had aroused apprehension on the part of Grafton and that the latter "entertained nervous apprehensions and fears, and was suspicious that some attempt was brewing by the natives to massacre the guard, of which he was a member." It was brought out in the evidence of Grafton himself that the deceased Filipinos were walking in the same path that Grafton would follow in pursuance of his duty as sentinel, that as they approached him one of them drew a sheath knife from his blouse and held it with the blade resting lengthwise on his arm, and that when they came within twenty-five or thirty feet the man with the knife brought the blade to the front, crouched forward and made a dash at Grafton. It was then that Grafton fired. The court discredits Grafton's testimony in the main, and concludes that the shooting was unnecessary in the defendant's discharge of his duties or to a man of ordinary firmness, intelligence and reason as a defense of his life or safety. We quote the following remarkable passages from Judge Bates's decision:

"I am inclined to believe that some demonstration was made with the knife and account for it in my mind upon

the ground that the natives had observed the trepidation and nervousness of the defendant, and that he had left his path to avoid them and they advanced in the manner in which they did and made whatever demonstration they did because they thought he was afraid of them, and with a spirit of sport to see what action he would take, rather than with any intention on their part to assault him or use the knife upon him. It is absolutely incredible to me that these two natives armed with only the knife in question, should have committed such an assault as the defendant claims, especially in view of the fact that he apparently surpassed either of them in physical strength and was armed with a much superior weapon and was within easy call of the reserve guard, while they were alone, no other natives being in the vicinity and had in their possession no other arm except the knife in question. The cost of their action, whatever it was, and of the defendant's nervousness and excited condition is the life of two Filipinos, but I am unable to believe, and I find that they had no further design upon the defendant than perhaps to increase his nervous condition by frightening him a little by their action."

In this case Judge Bates has rejected the judgment and the civil authorities have denied the jurisdiction of a military tribunal composed of officers of high character whose jurisdiction had previously been affirmed by Judge Bates himself. As for his opinion as to whether Grafton's suspicions of danger were founded or unfounded, it is distinctly arbitrary. He admits that the deceased Filipinos made some sort of a demonstration with a knife, and the fact that they did affords ample warrant for the suspicion that they were bent on devilry. A soldier who in the performance of sentinel duty did not regard such a demonstration as a hostile one and treat it accordingly would deserve to be driven out of the Army in disgrace. Perhaps a man arrested in Judge Bates's jurisdiction with a kit of burglar's tools and a dark lantern in his possession could square himself with the court by pleading that he had merely set out to play a joke on a bank. A soldier on sentinel duty is placed there because of his intelligence, alertness, coolness and courage. All accounts agree that Grafton is that sort of man. He has an excellent record, having served with the 9th United States Infantry in China and the Philippines, and was one of the rescue party that went to Balangiga, Island of Samar, to relieve the survivors of the massacre there. There is nothing whatever in Judge Bates's review of the case to show that Grafton acted precipitately or timidly. On the contrary, Judge Bates's own statement shows that the sentinel was amply warranted in doing exactly what he did. If he had done otherwise he would have been liable to trial by court-martial for non-performance of a plain military duty. And considered apart from its military aspect, his conduct, whether as soldier or civilian, is fully justified by the law of self-defense, which is thus tersely defined by Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court. "The law of self-defense justifies an act done in honest and reasonable belief of immediate danger. The familiar illustration is, that if one approaches another, pointing a pistol and indicating an intention to shoot, the latter is justified by the rule of self-defense in shooting, even to death; and that such justification is not avoided by proof that the party killed was only intending a joke, and that the pistol in his hand was unloaded. Such a defense does not rest on the actual, but on the apparent, facts and the honesty of belief in danger."

The higher and broader grievance against the proceedings in this case is that an American soldier who is in the Philippines in obedience to the orders of his government, has been deprived of his liberty without that "due process of law" guaranteed to him by the constitution of the United States. He has been denied the inherent right of trial by jury in spite of the fact that his offense, if any, was committed in American territory, and has been condemned to prison by a tribunal which styles itself "Court of the First Instance, United States of America." Since when does a soldier forfeit the right of trial by a jury for an offense over which the civilian courts claim jurisdiction? By what mysterious jugglery with constitutional authority has the government of the Philippines been empowered to withhold from an American soldier a right which the Government here at home would not dare to deny? Suppose this monstrous principle should be upheld—which we do not for an instant believe it will be—what would be its probable effect upon the American troops stationed in the islands? Would men whose enlistment terms expire during such service, be likely to re-enlist, knowing that their lives and liberties might be forfeited by obedience to the orders of their superiors, without protection from the military authorities and without even the process of trial by jury? Would men be likely to enlist in the Army here in the United States, knowing that when ordered to the Philippines they forfeited one of the most precious rights of citizenship the moment they left our shores? The civil government of the Philippines owes its creation and existence to the Army and Navy. It would quickly wither and decay without the supporting presence of military force. Yet we are asked to countenance a system under which a soldier or sailor may be stripped in the Philippines of a right which is pledged to him inviolate by the constitution which he is sworn to uphold and defend! The suggestion is monstrous. It is an insult to every American soldier and sailor.

We published last week, on Page 574, the text of the amendment to Section 13 of the Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, reported by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. We publish this week in our report of proceedings in Congress, an amendment to the same section intended to accomplish the same purpose, which Senator Gallinger proposes as amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill. The provision of this amendment

abolishing prize money is simply a re-enactment of the same provision contained in Section 13 of the Personnel Act which it is proposed to amend.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

While no definite, signed agreement has yet been reached by the conferees of the Senate and House on the Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for the Army for the next fiscal year, all of which the House rejected, a tentative agreement has been reached by the members of the conference committee that the provision relating to the detail of retired officers to active duty shall remain just as it was when the bill came from the House. That is, the Senators on the conference committee will recede from the Lodge amendment, and this provision will read as follows: "That hereafter no retired officer of the Army above the grade of major shall, when assigned to active duty, receive from the United States any pay or allowances additional to his pay as a retired officer so as to make his total pay and allowances exceed the pay and allowances of a major on the active list." There is no disposition on the part of either the House or the Senate members of the conference committee to recede from their respective positions in the matter of vacancies in the Record and Pension Office. It is generally understood that the amendment of the Senate meets with the approval of the War Department and that it will be insisted upon by the Senate conferees. The Senate amendment reads as follows: "That hereafter vacancies that shall occur in the office of Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office shall be filled by appointments from captains of the line of the Army." Our attention has been called to a point in this amendment which, we believe, has not generally been grasped. Should this amendment be finally agreed upon and become law, it is held in certain well-informed quarters that it would operate eventually to abolish the detail system in the Military Secretary's Department. It is pointed out that the word "appointments" is used and not "details" which would certainly indicate that there would be a permanency in the selections for the lowest grade in the Military Secretary's Department. Eventually all of the officers of the grade of lieutenant colonel would become permanent officers in the Department and all the majors would be detailed officers.

The House rejected all of the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill, including the one relating to active duty for retired officers, in spite of the fact that the Democratic leader, Mr. Williams, argued earnestly in favor of it, preferring it to the House proviso because General Miles was excluded from its provisions. Finding that his Democratic associates were opposed to him in this matter, Mr. Williams said: "I know the unmentioned feeling which was behind many votes in favor of the Hull amendment. I frankly share the feeling which Southern men generally entertain regarding General Miles's conduct when he put shackles upon the ankles of Jefferson Davis, and I do not believe that it will sound in history to his credit, or that it will sound in history to the discredit of Mr. Davis, that he was compelled to submit to it, old and helpless and sick and a prisoner, as he was, at the time. I say to men who are actuated by that sort of motive, if you want to punish Miles, or anybody else, for what was done in those days—it is long ago now—if history is not enough condemnation, all right, but this is not the time and this is not the place and this is not the way to 'get even.' It is not Southern magnanimity. We do not punish in little ways like that."

Mr. Slayden and Mr. Hay, Democratic members of the House Military Committee, insisted that the amendment was not aimed at General Miles. Mr. Hay showed that the legislation it was proposed to amend was not adopted until the last day of the first session of this Congress, and this was the first opportunity to amend. "While I know this legislation was not directed at General Miles," yet if it strikes General Miles or General Anybody Else, I have no tears to shed about it."

Mr. Slayden presented a tabular statement from the Military Secretary showing that there are five colonels, three lieutenant colonels, ten majors, four captains mounted, and one captain not mounted, in addition to the lieutenant general and ten brigadier generals he had already mentioned, who are now doing duty with the militia under the provisions of the act of last year. There is on file a list of 119 others who have applied for such assignments, two major generals, twenty-seven brigadiers, six colonels, seventeen lieutenant colonels, thirty-five majors, twenty-seven captains, four first and one second lieutenants. Of these seven are over seventy years of age, one over seventy-six years, forty between sixty-five and seventy, thirty-seven between sixty and sixty-five and so on down.

Mr. Hull said: "If these men are serving from patriotic motives, why is it that in all the years they had opportunity to serve before the law of last year there was not a single officer of high rank applying for work? The patriotism of these gentlemen is their pocketbook when it comes to this service. The House legislation is good legislation. It ought to apply for the future, but every fellow that has his feet in the trough now can keep them in and we won't disturb him."

Mr. Williams proposed to amend the Senate proviso so as to read as follows, but this was voted down; yeas 79, nays 171; not voting 120: "That retired officers of the Army above the grade of major shall, when hereafter assigned to active duty, receive their full retired pay, and also commutation of quarters, unless Government

quarters are available, and shall receive no further pay or allowances."

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

An opinion of considerable importance in the interpretation of military law was recently handed down by Judge Hanford, of the State of Washington, in the case of Pvt. Fredie R. Stubbs, 19th Inf., a military prisoner under sentence of court-martial, who petitioned to be restored to liberty, on the ground that the military court was without jurisdiction, he having already been tried and acquitted by a civil court. During an encampment for military instruction and maneuvers at American Lake, Washington, last July, Stubbs killed a fellow soldier of his regiment by shooting him with a rifle. For that act he was delivered to the civil authorities, was prosecuted for murder, and upon his trial was acquitted. Afterwards he was taken into military custody and was subsequently arraigned before a general court-martial upon the charge of violation of the 62d Article of War. Judge Hanford dismissed the petition and sustained the action of the military authorities in an able opinion. He holds that the record of the proceedings in the civil court is conclusive as to the crime of murder, but it does not protect the man from trial by the military authorities for a military offense involved in the act which the civil court has declared was not punishable under the civil law. The learned judge held that the words "same offense" found in the constitution are not synonymous with the words "same act," and since more than one offense may be actually committed by a single act, the constitution does not shield the perpetrator from punishment, for other offenses, when he has been convicted or acquitted of one, although it does exempt him from a second prosecution for that identical offense. He said: "The 62d Article of War, upon which the second prosecution is founded, excludes capital crimes, and from the record it is manifest that when the petitioner was arraigned before the court-martial special care was taken to charge him with an offense different from the one of which he was acquitted by the Supreme Court. Although the same act is specified, the gist of the offense charged is, unsoldierly conduct by a soldier, subversive of military discipline. For that offense the petitioner continued to be amenable to military law, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury declaring him to be innocent of the alleged violation of the laws of the State."

"The charge and specification does not accuse the petitioner of any wilful or felonious act, but I cannot assent to the proposition advanced in the petitioner's behalf, that the facts alleged do not constitute an offense cognizable by the court-martial. An assault with a lethal weapon and the infliction of a mortal wound by one soldier upon another, with particulars of time and place, is clearly stated, and that is amply sufficient to support the charge of a crime comprehended by the 62d Article of War."

"It is my opinion that the surrender of the petitioner to the civil authorities did not have the effect to absolve him from his obligation under the terms of his enlistment, nor to divest his superior military officers of their authority to proceed against him for the military offense. And it is also my opinion that the charge and specification of that offense are not defective, and that the court-martial did not exceed its jurisdiction by sentencing him to suffer punishment by imprisonment for a term extending beyond the term of military service for which he enlisted. Ex Parte Mason, 105 U.S. 696."

It is because we are acquainted with the kind of work that has been performed by the Hon. Charles Hial Darling as Assistant Secretary of the Navy that we regret to announce his resignation of that office, to take effect next fall. Quick to appreciate the value of his services the President has declined to permit Mr. Darling to leave the public service and has announced his intention to make him collector of customs at Burlington, Vt., upon his retirement from the Navy Department, at a salary more than double that which he receives as Assistant Secretary. The ultimate position to be given him is understood to be a Federal judgeship in New England as soon as one is available. We have had occasion many times to recognize publicly the valuable service of Mr. Darling, and it would be difficult now to record in the aggregate the occasions upon which he has shown himself entirely capable of assuming the full duties of Secretary of the Navy. Indeed, for at least a third of the time he held the office of Assistant Secretary, he was the acting head of the Department and under his regime the duties of the office of Assistant Secretary have been greatly enlarged. He leaves the Navy Department with the good wishes of the officials and subordinates.

The board of general officers of the Army appointed to select officers for possible vacancies on the General Staff during the present year, completed its work on Feb. 1, and submitted its report to the Chief of Staff. The first vacancy to be filled will be that resulting from the promotion of Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Subsistence Department, to the grade of major. As soon as Major Gallagher's nomination is confirmed by the Senate announcement will be made of his successor.

Specifications for the new scout cruisers have been completed, approved by the Board on Construction and are now on the Secretary of the Navy's desk awaiting his signature, whence they will go to the public printer. The bids will be opened next April.

NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

One of the most important bills to the personnel of the Navy that has been introduced in Congress since the passage of the Personnel Act several years ago, was introduced in the House of Representatives this week by Representative Foss, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. This bill was prepared by the General Board of the Navy and was sent to the House on Jan. 28 by Secretary Morton, with a letter recommending its enactment. The bill is as follows:

H.R. 18634, Mr. Foss.—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the fleet of the United States. That the class of midshipmen which under existing law would be graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in the year next after the passage of this act shall be graduated at the end of three and one-half years of the academic course; that all subsequent classes, until and including the class which enters the Naval Academy in the year 1913, shall be graduated at the end of three years, and that the classes entering the Naval Academy in the year 1914 and thereafter shall be graduated at the end of four years; and, in order to maintain the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy after the passage of this act at the same number as before, that whenever any midshipman shall have finished the three years of the academic course herein prescribed the succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large, in accordance with existing law, until and including June 30, 1913; Provided, That all midshipmen appointed to the Naval Academy shall be not less than fifteen nor more than seventeen years of age on the first day of October of the year in which they enter; Provided further, That after graduation from the Naval Academy midshipmen shall serve one year at sea and shall then be commissioned as ensigns, without competitive examination, but subject only to the examinations now provided by law for other commissioned officers of the Navy, and that ensigns after one year's service as such shall be promoted to lieutenants (junior grade), subject to the examinations now required by law.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act a reserve list of the Navy shall be established, to be composed of line officers of the Navy transferred thereto as herein provided, who shall, under the restrictions herein-after laid down, perform shore duty only; that on the thirtieth day of June immediately following the passage of this act all captains of the line of the Navy on the active list who shall have reached, on or before that day, the age of sixty years shall be placed on that day on the reserve list herein created, and that thereafter every captain on the active list upon attaining the age herein-after specified shall be placed on the said reserve list; that the age of captains for transfer to the reserve list shall be sixty years during the two years succeeding the thirtieth day of June immediately following the passage of this act, and shall then be reduced one year for each succeeding period of two years thereafter until such age for transfer shall have become fifty years; that all captains and commanders of the line on the active list who are by existing law restricted to the performance of engineering duty on shore shall, on the thirtieth day of June immediately following the passage of this act, be placed on the reserve list for engineering duty only; and all officers who are by existing law restricted to the performance of engineering duty shall, on promotion to the grade of commander, be transferred to the reserve list for engineering duty only. Officers on the reserve list shall perform shore duty only, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers of the active list on shore duty. Officers on the reserve list shall retain the same precedence as if they had remained on the active list. Each officer on the reserve list shall be promoted on the reserve list, subject to such examinations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, contemporaneously with the officer on the active list next above him in order of precedence; and officers on the reserve list shall be placed upon the retired list of the Navy under the same conditions and provisions of law under which officers of the active list are retired. Every transfer of an officer to the reserve list shall create a vacancy on the active list to be filled by promotion in accordance with existing law. No officer of the active list shall be transferred to the reserve list for any reason other than as herein specified. Provided, That, except in time of war, no officer on the reserve list shall be eligible for duty as commandant of a navy yard or naval station except in the absence, death, or disability of the officer regularly detailed for such command, nor as member of the General Board, nor as Judge Advocate General, nor as a chief of bureau of the Navy Department, except that any officer who is restricted by law to the performance of engineering duty on shore only may be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Sec. 3. That the grade of vice admiral in the Navy is hereby established, and the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to that grade the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, and the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet; vice admirals in the Navy to have the pay and allowances of a lieutenant general in the Army; Provided, That no officer shall hold the rank of vice admiral except while in command of either the North Atlantic Fleet or the Asiatic Fleet, unless such officer shall have had command afloat as a vice admiral for a period of two years, or as a flag officer for not less than three years, one of these years being as a vice admiral; in either of which cases he shall continue in the grade of vice admiral on the active list, and shall, when retired, be retired in that grade under the same conditions and provisions of law as now apply to all officers; Provided further, That the grade of vice admiral herein created shall not be treated as the next higher grade for purposes of retirement under the provisions of sections eight and nine of the Personnel Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Sec. 4. That the retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal of any rear admiral now borne upon the active list as an additional number, or otherwise, shall create a vacancy which shall be filled by promotion in accordance with existing law, in order that the number of officers in this grade may be maintained at its present strength of twenty-seven; and that in this number shall be included all officers advanced temporarily or permanently to the grade of vice admiral on the active list as provided in Section three of this act.

Sec. 5. That the total number of line officers on the active list below flag rank shall be distributed in the several grades in the following proportion: Captains, six per centum; commanders, eight per centum; lieutenant commanders, sixteen per centum; lieutenants, thirty per centum; lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns combined, about forty per centum of the total number below flag rank allowed by existing or future laws; Provided, That until the total number of line officers of the Navy shall have so increased that the present numbers of those grades that are now relatively too large shall conform to the fixed proportions given by the above percentages no such grade shall be reduced in number. The readjustment of grades of line officers of the Navy, re-

quired by the provisions of this section, shall take effect on the first day of July in each year; and the number in each grade above that of lieutenant (junior grade) thus fixed shall remain the number allowed in each grade until the first day of July of the succeeding year; and vacancies in each grade shall be filled, as they occur, by promotion in accordance with existing law. In making the readjustments and distributions herein required, the number allotted to each grade shall, in case of fractions, be the whole number next greater than the computed percentage assigned to it. All discrepancies from any cause in the sums of percentages shall be adjusted in the combined grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign.

Sec. 6. That the grades of the active list of the Navy hereinafter designated be, and hereby are, so increased that, omitting officers borne as additional numbers on the lists, there shall be ten more medical inspectors, in all, twenty-five; ten more pay inspectors, in all, twenty-five; nine more paymasters, in all, eighty-five; forty-nine more passed assistant and assistant paymasters, in all, one hundred and forty-five; Provided, That the grades of medical inspector, pay inspector, and paymaster, as hereby increased, shall be filled by promotion in each calendar year of not more than fifty per centum of the total increase in each of said grades; and that the annual increase of not more than twenty assistant paymasters authorized by the Act of March 3, 1903, shall be continued until the total number herein provided shall have been attained; And provided further, That assistant paymasters shall be promoted to the grade of passed assistant paymaster after three years' service as assistant paymasters, upon passing the prescribed examinations.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate has passed S. 6761, for the construction of a revenue cutter for service in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., at a cost not to exceed \$75,000.

In response to a resolution the Senate has received from the Secretary of War a list giving the names of the retired officers who are detailed for service, with their rank, location, and the service for which detailed.

The Senate has passed S. 5804, for the construction of two vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service for duty on Puget Sound, Wash., to cost not over \$50,000 for both vessels.

We published last week the amendments to the Army Bill as it passed the Senate. The exact text of the amendment relating to the office of the Military Secretary was as follows: That hereafter vacancies that shall occur in the office of Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office shall be filled by appointments from captains of the line of the Army, and the officers now designated by the title of Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office and by the title of Assistant Adjutant General shall hereafter be designated by the title of Military Secretary, and officers holding permanent appointments in the grades of major and lieutenant colonel in the Military Secretary's Department shall be entitled to promotion in the order of their standing in their respective grades to any vacancies that may occur in the grades next above them in said Department.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House on Jan. 28 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$30 to the widow of Pay Inspr. Albert D. Bache, U.S.N.; \$50 to Francis W. Seeley, late first lieutenant, 4th U.S. Art.; \$25 to the widow of Capt. Robert F. Bates, 18th Inf.; \$30 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Capt. John Newton, 16th U.S. Inf.; \$25 to the mother of 1st Lieut. DeWitt C. Lyles, 20th U.S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Lieut. Samuel Seabury, U.S.N.; \$35 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Lieut. Edward Moale, jr., U.S.N.; \$30 to James McKim, late captain, 39th U.S. Inf.; \$30 to Charles M. Shepherd, late midshipman, U.S.N., and 2d lieutenant, 3d U.S. Inf., and \$25 to the widow of Capt. Frank H. Whitman, 12th U.S. Inf.

The House has passed S. Res. 88, authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, one condemned 12-pound bronze field gun, to be placed on the campus as a memorial to students who served in the Army and Navy during the War with Spain.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably H.R. 17175, for the relief of Capt. Frank D. Ely.

The House Committee on Claims has reported without amendment H.R. 18527, for the relief of Lieut. D. W. Blamer, U.S.N.

Representative Grosvenor, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, in reporting favorably the bill agreed upon by the Merchant Marine Commission, on Feb. 1, urged in support of the measure that it would be exceedingly valuable to the Navy for the reason that it would afford a permanent source of supply of sailors for our warships. After stating as a general proposition that "no nation was ever dominant on the sea in time of war that was not strong on the sea in its merchant marine in time of peace," Chairman Grosvenor's report adds: "If war should come to-day we have not ten ships in our merchant marine fit to be taken over by the Government for war purposes and we could not man with efficient sailors one-half the battleships, cruisers, torpedo-boats, etc., of our splendid Navy. The merchant marine is a handmaiden of the war navy, and no nation ever achieved greatness in one direction which was not strong in the other. We applaud the splendid achievements of Japan on the sea, and yet without her merchant marine Japan would have been powerless to have delivered the overwhelming blow that she has upon her adversary. England is mighty in her war navy because she is mighty in her merchant marine. Russia presents a singular contrast, and Russia is weak in her merchant marine."

HOUSE COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will, at its meeting on Monday, Feb. 6, take up for final consideration the bills to reorganize the Medical and Ordnance Departments of the Army. The present indications are strong that both of these bills will be reported favorably, notwithstanding some little antagonism which, for an unaccountable reason has developed among a minority of the members of this committee. The pressure of the President and the War Department for the passage of both these bills is extremely strong and is being brought to bear upon the members of the committee for a favorable report.

In the course of the hearing on the bill to increase the Medical Corps of the Army before the House Committee on Military Affairs on January 19, Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General, U.S.A., urged as one point in favor of the measure that it would place the Army Medical Corps on an equality with that of the Navy. The prospects for young medical students are at present more attractive in the Navy than in the

Army. In the Navy they not only get additional grade in three years, but the percentage of higher grades is very much greater. For instance, they have fifteen medical officers who rank as captains, and they have fifteen officers next below who rank as commanders. The Navy has about 47,000 men, and the Army is supposed to have about 65,000 men. The Navy would have fifteen medical officers ranking as colonels and fifteen ranking as lieutenant colonels. The Army has eight colonels and twelve lieutenant colonels in the Medical Corps. At present there is one additional colonel who was promoted by special act of Congress for his service in Havana. The Secretary of War, speaking in behalf of the same bill on January 23, pointed out to the committee that the general plan of the reorganization of the Army is not adjusted in its various branches in proper proportion for an Army of 60,000 in the field. "For instance," said he, "in carrying out the plan of a skeleton Army to be readily expanded it is necessary to maintain a Medical Corps that will be adequate to meet the needs of a much larger Army than the 60,000 men that you now have. Instead of that kind of a corps, you have one that in order to attend to the present needs of the Army of 60,000 men, you have to employ, in addition to the regular corps, 165 contract surgeons." Secretary Taft submitted an extract from a report prepared by Capt. Peyton C. March, General Staff, U.S.A., military attaché with the Japanese army, stating that his observations at the battles of the Yalu river and Liaoyang had convinced him that the proposed increase in the Medical Corps of the United States Army was absolutely necessary.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs a note and memorandum from Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant, U.S.M.C., relative to a bill presented in the Senate by Mr. McComas, providing that any officer below the grade of brigadier general, who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and whose name is borne on the official Navy Register, and who has been or may be retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps with the rank and pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement. General Elliott states that in view of the fact that the enactment of the bill would entail considerable expense upon the Government; and because of the evident desire of Congress to limit expenditures as closely as possible, it does not seem desirable that chances of securing much-needed legislation should be prejudiced by the introduction of measures that would inure to the advantage of officers now on the retired list whose services since the close of the Civil War were not of particular or marked benefit to the United States. The McComas bill, it is pointed out, would benefit such officers without yielding any advantage to others whose services were particularly valuable.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has prepared for the House Committee on Naval Affairs a memorandum explaining the reasons for the proposed increase of \$1,000,000 in the appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores. After noting that the appropriation under consideration is the one upon which depends the efficiency of the guns and torpedoes of the vessels of the Navy actually in service and their proper care, repair and replacement while in reserve, attention is called to the fact that during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is intended six battleships, four armored cruisers, four protected cruisers and four gunboats now building will be completed and placed in commission, and that the annual cost of the necessary target practice alone for these eighteen vessels will be about \$500,000. To prevent the occurrence of accidents like that which happened on the U.S.S. Missouri, the bureau is preparing to install in the turrets of all warships and cruisers a device to expel the gases remaining in turret guns after firing. The manufacture and installation of these devices during the next fiscal year will cost \$150,000. Proposed tests to obtain a more satisfactory article of smokeless powder will cost about \$60,000, and \$50,000 will be required to reband or replace projectiles for the larger high-powered guns, experience having shown that the rotating band of the shell now in use is not suitable for the greatly increased muzzle velocities obtained. Important improvements in gun sights, mounts and firing attachments have been found necessary and are under way on ships now in service. "The advantages to be derived from these improvements," says Admiral Mason, "can not be overestimated. Any improvement in the ordnance of a vessel that insures an increased number of hits in a given time increases the efficiency of that vessel and of the whole Navy. The bureau believes that the improvements mentioned above, for which about \$300,000 will be required during the next fiscal year, will increase the number of possible hits by at least 15 per cent., so that by the expenditure of a small sum the real value of the Navy for the purpose for which it is intended will be increased by that amount." It will be seen that the proposed increase of \$1,000,000 in the appropriation is not a dollar too much.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress the draft of a bill to advance Capt. Edward I. Grumley, U. S.A., retired, one grade, to date from April 23, 1904. He had service in the Civil War. He asks for special legislation advancing him to the rank of major on the ground that the Act of April 23, 1904, contemplated the advancement of an officer who had Civil War service one grade above that held at time of retirement. He thinks it should apply to a man promoted by reason of seniority under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, at the time of retirement, for the reason that such promotion is not given on account of the officer's retirement, but because of seniority. The General Staff says Captain Grumley is one of twenty-nine officers retired under Act of 1890, and who, under the decision of the Attorney General, have not received a grade on the retired list under the Act of April 23, 1904. All had service in the Civil War, and eight were, as was Captain Grumley, on the active list during the whole or part of the war with Spain. It is recommended that the bill be transmitted to Congress with the information that the Department could find nothing therein which requires its separation from that of about twenty-eight officers held by the Attorney General not to be entitled to promotion under the Act of April 23, 1904. Secretary Taft endorses this view in transmitting the bill.

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress an estimate of \$100,000 appropriation for the purchase of land adjoining Fort Wadsworth, known as the King and Bates property and containing about twenty-two acres. Also an estimate of \$10,000 for the purchase of about 150 acres of land adjoining the U.S. military reservation, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for enlarging the target range; and of \$6,440 for the purchase of land for

use as a target range for the garrison of Fort Logan, Col.

The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, urges the passage of the bill, given elsewhere, for the award of medals of honor to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps. Enlisted men of the Navy may be given medals for gallantry, but there is no general statute authorizing the bestowal of medals of honor on officers of the Navy. The Admiral of the Navy refers to this omission as "an injustice of long standing," in a letter to the Department, and says that there seems to be no effective reason why they should be prohibited from receiving what is granted their brother officers in the Army.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs a proposal "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the Navy," with recommendation that it be substituted for the bill (H.R. 12646) of the same title now pending. By reason of the clause in the pending bill, that the provisions of Section 12 of the Personnel Act as to the promotion of warrant officers shall apply to pharmacists, ten years' service in the grade of pharmacist will be necessary as a qualification for promotion to the commissioned grade of chief pharmacist. Since the bill was drawn, however, the period of service in warrant grades required for promotion to the grades of chief boatswain, chief gunner, etc., has been reduced to six years, and it is desirable that pharmacists be placed on the same footing as other warrant officers in this respect. The proposed measure makes provision accordingly. It also fixes the rate of pay of chief pharmacists and changes the titles of the enlisted personnel of the Hospital Corps and the pay of one or two ratings.

Mr. Darling has also submitted to the House Committee a draft of a measure authorizing the appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy, and earnestly recommends favorable consideration thereof. A similar bill (S. 5647) is before the Senate. The Surgeon General of the Navy states that it is essential that this or some bill be passed in order that competent dentists may be supplied as required. The present method of employing hospital stewards to do dental work is an unsatisfactory makeshift.

Mr. Millard has submitted to the Senate a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the names of all commissioned, warrant, and volunteer officers of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps who were promoted for gallant, meritorious, or conspicuous conduct in action during the War of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865, including the dates and places of the actions, the dates of promotions, and the grades to which promoted in every instance where practicable.

Mr. Penrose has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Army Appropriation bill providing that hereafter the expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, shall have the rank and pay of captain, mounted, and authorizing the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the present expert accountant, I.G. Dept., to that rank and grade.

PROPOSED NAVY BILL AMENDMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy has asked the House to add to the Naval Appropriation Bill a proviso that the limit of cost, exclusive of armor and armament, of each of the colliers and scout cruisers authorized by act approved April 27, 1904, be one million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and two million dollars, respectively. This would not necessitate any additional appropriation for the year 1905-6, but is intended to protect the Government's interests in preventing any possible delay in making contracts for the construction of the scout cruisers due to possible inability to obtain bids within the present limit of cost.

The following intended amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 18467, have been submitted to the Senate:

By Mr. Platt of New York: Authorizing the appointment of an assistant judge advocate general of the Navy with the rank, pay and allowances of a commander.

By Mr. Gallinger: Relative to the pay and allowances of officers of the Navy; also relative to the commutation of quarters for commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy on shore not occupying public quarters.

By Mr. Gallinger: That section thirteen of the Act entitled "An Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S.," approved March 3, 1899, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. That all commissioned officers of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, That in the three corps of professors of mathematics, naval constructors, and civil engineers the foregoing provision as to Army pay shall apply only to officers above the rank of lieutenant commander, and that all officers below the rank of commander in the full and assistant grades of these corps shall hereafter receive the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, respectively: Provided further, That all chaplains now in the Navy above the grade of lieutenant shall receive the pay and allowances of lieutenant commander in the Navy according to length of service under the provisions of law for that rank: Provided further, That naval chaplains hereafter appointed shall have the rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy until they shall have completed seven years of service, when they shall have the rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant in the Navy: Provided further, That the President may hereafter, from time to time, select from among the chaplains of the Navy, of the rank of lieutenant, any chaplains having not less than ten years' service who shall have been commended by their commanding officers for exceptional efficiency in the performance of duty, and may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, promote such chaplains to be chaplains with the rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant commander: Provided further, That the number of chaplains above the rank of lieutenant shall not exceed ten, and that after the passage of this act promotions of chaplains from the rank of lieutenant shall be made only as above provided: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as depriving any chaplain of his commission in the Navy, and that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to increase the number of chaplains as now authorized by law, or to reduce the rank of any now serving: Provided further, That all officers, including warrant officers, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life shall, on the date of appointment and thereafter, be credited, for computing their pay, with six years' service: Provided further, That all provisions of law authorizing the distribution among captors of the whole or any portion of the proceeds of vessels or any property hereafter captured and condemned as prize, or providing for the payment of bounty for the sinking or destruction of vessels of the enemy, hereafter occurring in time of war, are hereby repealed: Provided further, That no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the pay which but for its passage would be received by any commissioned or warrant officer at the time of its passage or hereafter; and in any case in which the provisions of this act would reduce the present or future pay of any such officer he may continue to receive pay according to

existing law until such time as he may elect to be transferred to the Army pay hereinafter provided; but such election and transfer, when once made, shall be permanent, with no return thereafter to the previous Navy pay: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy." And all the foregoing provisions of said section thirteen, as thus amended, shall take effect immediately upon the passage of this act.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 101, Mr. Kean.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver a condemned cannon to the National Encampment of the G.A.R.

S. 6970, Mr. Hale.—Providing for the award of medals of honor to certain officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be struck medals of honor of such design and class as may be appropriate, and to present the same to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may hereafter distinguish themselves in action, or who display conspicuous gallantry or render specially meritorious service otherwise than in battle. Any person who may, under the provisions of this act, be entitled to receive recognition in more than one instance shall, instead of a second medal, be presented with a bar of the same material, and appropriately inscribed, to be attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended: Provided, That the cost of preparation of such medals may be defrayed from the appropriation "Pay, miscellaneous."

S. 6987, Mr. McComas.—For the relief of Pay Insp. Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N.

H.R. 17995, Mr. Jackson.—Same as S. 6835.

H.R. 18155, Mr. Howard.—To authorize the President to advance 1st Lieut. James D. Watson in the Artillery Corps of the Army.

H.R. 18219, Mr. Ames.—For the relief of Capt. Rogers F. Gardner.

H.R. 18223, Mr. Bartholdt.—To authorize the restoration of the name of Charles B. Kerney, late a captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers.

H.R. 18363, Mr. Meyer.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct a good drained road at the naval station, New Orleans, La.

H.R. 18437, Mr. Howard.—To restore 1st Lieut. James D. Watson, U.S.A., to his proper place on the lineal list in the Artillery Corps of the Army.

H.R. 18424, Mr. Bartholdt.—Relating to the band of the U.S. Marine Corps, and to competition of naval and military bands with civilian musicians. That the band of the U.S. Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, with the pay and allowances of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader, with the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps; thirty first-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$100 per month; and thirty second-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$75 per month; each of said first and second-class musicians to have the allowances of a sergeant in the Marine Corps; said first and second-class musicians to have no increased pay for length of service: Provided, however, That in the future members of the marine band or of other naval or military bands shall not engage in business in competition with civilian bands or musicians.

H.R. 18634, Mr. Foss.—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the fleet of the United States. Given elsewhere in this issue.

H.R. 18635, Mr. Foss.—Same as S. 6970.

H.R. 18664, Mr. Lamb.—For the relief of Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, U.S.A.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was reported to the House by Mr. Foss from the Committee on Naval Affairs Jan. 28. It contains the following: The 3,000 additional men herein authorized may be recruited upon the passage of this act, and the number of enlisted men shall be exclusive of those undergoing imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Service at expiration of such confinement; and as many warrant machinists as the President may from time to time deem necessary to appoint, not to exceed twenty in any one year; and 2,500 apprentices under training at training stations and on board training ships. Also the following provisos:

Provided, That accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers involved, payments made under the appropriation "Contingent Navy," to civilian employees appointed by the Navy Department for duty in and serving at naval stations maintained in the island possessions during the fiscal year 1906.

Provided, That of the above, for surveys, a sum not exceeding \$150,000 may be expended by the Secretary of the Navy in procuring a survey and estimate of cost for a channel into Welles Harbor, Midway Islands.

Provided, That the sum herein appropriated shall be available for payment for transportation of the remains of officers and men who have died while on duty at any time since April 2, 1898, and shall be available until used, and applicable to past as well as future obligations. Provided, That pay department stores may be sold to civilian employees at naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

Provided, however, That when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign station with the Army ration, such marines may be allowed the Navy ration or commutation therefor.

The pay of the Navy is \$2,500,000 less than the estimate, this amount being reapportioned from unexpended balances. The Bureau of Navigation gets \$333,084 for maintenance of colliers; \$50,000 for the naval training station California; \$61,000 for that in Rhode Island, and \$16,700 for the War College.

The Navy Department recommend that the expenditures for subsistence of enlisted men en route be defrayed out of this appropriation for transportation instead of from the appropriation, "Provisions, Navy," as heretofore, as it would greatly facilitate the work of the accounting officers and lessen the number of vouchers made necessary in settling the transportation accounts, and at the same time be a saving of money to the Government.

The Bureau of Ordnance gets \$3,000,000 for ordnance, \$500,000 for smokeless powder, \$5,000 for machine tests at Boston and \$6,300 at New York, \$100,000 for machinery, \$50,000 for boilers and \$8,000 for a new locomotive at the Naval Gun Factory, \$100,000 for reserve torpedoes, \$50,000 for reserve guns, for auxiliary cruisers, \$150,000 for reserve guns, \$65,000 for the torpedo station, \$60,000 for the naval militia and \$30,000 for repairs to magazines, etc.

The estimate for machinery for a sighting shop at the gun factory is disallowed, the estimate for ordnance is cut \$500,000, that for machinery at the gun factory \$50,000, that for reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers \$75,000, that for reserve guns \$50,000, and that for repairs to magazines \$20,000.

The Bureau of Equipment is allowed \$3,000,000 for equip-

ment, \$2,750,000 for coal, \$75,000 for ocean and lake surveys, and only \$300,000 for depots for coal, a cut of \$400,000 in the estimates, there being a large unexpended balance from last year's appropriation for this purpose.

The Bureau of Equipment gets \$754,000 for maintenance, or \$36,000 less than it asked, and \$40,000 for contingent, a cut of \$10,000 in view of the elimination of the expenditures for freight from this fund. The estimates for the civil establishment are all allowed.

The estimates for public works, which were \$5,764,030, are reduced to \$2,873,300. Boston gets \$162,900; New York, \$82,200; League Island, Pa., \$377,000; Washington, \$137,000; Charleston, S.C., \$396,000; Norfolk, Va., \$148,000; Key West, Fla., \$29,000; Mare Island, Cal., \$150,200; Puget Sound, Wash., \$213,500; Pensacola, Fla., \$155,500; New Orleans, La., \$95,000; Tutuila, Samoa Islands, \$1,000; Olongapo, P.I., \$100,000; Island of Guam, \$10,000; Portsmouth, N.H., \$286,000; \$30,000 of the \$100,000 asked for is allowed for plans and specifications, and \$500,000, instead of \$600,000 for repairs. The general policy of the committee has been not to authorize any new construction at the several yards this year, but to provide for the continuance of work already begun.

An appropriation of \$800,000 is recommended for the Naval Academy. This will leave \$1,130,000 of the \$10,000,000 which was to be the limit of cost. It is expected that the work will be completed within the next two years.

Under Public Works, Bureau of Navigation, \$94,500 is appropriated: Under Bureau of Ordnance, \$86,200, Medicine and surgery for naval hospital at Pensacola, \$20,000. For Naval Observatory, \$10,000. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery gets all it asked for, \$385,000. In view of the increase of the Navy, \$15,000 is added to the general appropriation of last year. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts also gets its full amount, \$5,883,932.28, \$327,000 being added to last year's appropriation for additional men, and \$400,000 for the new item of freight. The appropriations for Construction and Repair are \$623,000 less than last year. This is due to the fact that last year the bill provided for the construction of two seagoing tugs, and furthermore from the fact that the appropriations for the construction plants in the several yards have been somewhat reduced.

Steam engineering gets \$500,000 more than last year for steam machinery. For improvements at Brooklyn, \$40,000 is allowed, and \$15,000 at Pensacola; nothing at any of the other yards. The appropriation for the Naval Academy is substantially the same as that of last year, \$20,000 being added, however, for three new clerks.

The Marine Corps gets \$621,435 less than the estimate, but \$100,565 more than last year.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract or in navy yards as hereinafter provided.

Two first-class battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of their class, upon a trial displacement of not more than 16,000 tons; to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,400,000 each.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, and shall build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement or understanding the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to build by contract or in a navy yard, as he shall deem best for the interests of the Government, the collier authorized by "act of Congress approved April 27, 1904," to be built in a navy yard on the Pacific coast.

The following table shows the amounts appropriated for 1905, estimates for 1906, and the amounts recommended in this bill:

	Appropriated, 1905	Estimates, 1906	Recommended
Increase of Navy:			
Construct'n and machinery..	\$1,826,860	\$30,410,833	\$23,410,833
Armor and arm't.....	\$12,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Equipment		845,000	845,000
Total	31,826,860	49,255,833	42,255,833

If the present progress of construction continues it is expected that the battleships Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey and Rhode Island will be completed this year. To complete all of the ships thus far authorized will require \$86,083,825, of which amount this bill provides \$42,255,833, leaving \$43,827,992 to be appropriated. The committee in their report on the bill says: "When the present ships now under construction or authorized are completed, we will have, in all, twenty-five first-class battleships, one second-class battleship, twelve armored cruisers, one armored ram, ten monitors, twenty-three protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, three scout cruisers, forty-five gunboats of different kinds (twenty-one gunboats under 500 tons), sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, thirty-five torpedo-boats, twelve submarine torpedo-boats, without mentioning supply ships, hospital ships, converted yachts, sailing ships, tugs, etc., which are regarded as having very little, if any, fighting value."

The cost of maintaining a vessel of each type during the fiscal year of 1904 was as follows: First class battleship, \$537,687.04; second-class battleship, \$390,675.85; armored cruiser, \$556,933.09; protected cruiser, \$406,156.75; monitor, \$139,515.90; gunboat, \$117,564.27 to \$173,667.21; torpedo-boat destroyers, \$75,588.36; torpedo-boat, \$41,225.66; submarine, \$11,258.29. The committee close their report with a statement from the Office of Naval Intelligence, concerning foreign navies.

The appropriations amount altogether to \$100,070,079.94, and are in detail as follows:

Pay of the Navy.....	\$17,500,000.00
Pay, miscellaneous	600,000.00
Contingent, Navy	65,000.00
Bureau of Navigation.....	1,779,750.00
Bureau of Ordnance.....	4,196,306.75
Bureau of Equipment.....	6,174,028.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	827,443.92
Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks..	2,873,300.00
Public Works, Secretary of the Navy:	
Naval Academy	800,000.00
Public Works, Bureau of Navigation.....	94,500.00
Public Works, Bureau of Ordnance.....	86,200.00
Public Works, Bureau of Equipment.....	10,000.00
Public Works, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	20,000.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	385,000.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	5,883,932.28
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	7,972,824.25
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	3,977,900.00
Naval Academy	248,675.96
Marine Corps:	
Paymaster	2,328,524.28
Quartermaster	1,740,861.50
Public Works, Marine Corps.....	50,990.00
Increase of the Navy:	
Construction and machinery	23,410,833.00
Armor and armament.....	18,000,000.00
Equipment	845,000.00
Total appropriation	100,070,079.94
Additional estimates.	
Bureau of Ordnance.....	4,954,000.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	25,000.00
Marine Corps	190,000.00
Total	5,169,000.00

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Fire in the chart department of Cramps' shipbuilding plant destroyed, Feb. 2, blue prints, models and charts, including those of the battleship Idaho and Mississippi, the armored cruiser Tennessee, the revenue cutter Galveston, the Espanza, a Venezuelan Government vessel, and two Clyde Line steamships, all under construction.

The Pacific Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Goodrich, left Acapulco on Jan. 28 and was expected to reach San Diego on Feb. 3.

The battleship Ohio arrived at San Francisco Jan. 30 from Magdalen, where she had been engaged in target practice. The monitor Wyoming, from Bremerton, also arrived at San Francisco Jan. 30.

Unexpected delay in the delivery of material will cause some delay in the completion of the battleship Connecticut, at the New York Navy Yard, but just how much the ship will be delayed cannot be ascertained. The Department is taking energetic measures to remedy the difficulty.

The Marietta has been detached from active sea duty and placed out of commission at the League Island Navy Yard for repair and overhauling. No great expedition will be used in the repairs for this craft, the main reason for placing her out of commission at this particular time being the necessity for providing crews for several new ships which are preparing for commission. The Marietta has been in commission since Sept. 1, 1897, and has been steadily employed in cruising duty during that period. The condition of the machinery and boilers of the Marietta will receive especial scrutiny. The boilers with which this vessel is fitted are of the Babcock & Wilcox type, and as these are among the first to be exposed to long continued cruising much interest attaches to their present condition.

A garbage and incinerating furnace, it is expected, will be erected soon at the navy yard, New York. Plans and specifications have been completed for the erection of the new plant on the Cob Dock. It will be capable of consuming waste material without creating a nuisance by fumes, odors or smoke, and the furnace is to have an approximate incinerating capacity of sixty pounds of garbage per square foot of grate area per hour, with a capacity for the disposal of from five to seven tons of garbage and general refuse in eight hours, the smaller amount to govern only when the conditions are extremely favorable.

In order to modernize the armament of the armored cruiser New York, the rapid-fire guns in her main battery will be changed so as to substitute 5-inch for 4-inch guns. In order to carry out this project with as little delay as possible and to make other alterations to the ship, the New York will leave the combined fleet in Southern waters within the next six weeks and proceed North. Arrangements have been made for holding the record target practice of the vessel near Culebra instead of at Pensacola, where that practice on the other ships will be held in March.

In order to correct the "tumbling" of projectiles of 10 and 12-inch guns in the Navy when fired, the projectiles are all to be rebounded, and arrangements to this end are now being made by the Bureau of Ordnance. An appropriation from Congress will be necessary before the important work can be done.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief;
Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. *Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of Battleship Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
ALABAMA, Capt. William H. Reeder. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
ILLINOIS, Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
IOWA, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
MAINE, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived Jan. 31 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.

*On temporary duty at Paris, France, with International Naval Court.

Cruiser Division.

(Attached to Battleship Squadron.)

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, Senior Officer.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
BROOKLYN, Capt. John M. Hawley. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, Commander.

Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Comdr. Clifton K. Curtis. Arrived Jan. 30 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Santo Domingo City.
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived Jan. 30 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Sailed Jan. 27 from the navy yard, Boston, for Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Jan. 26 at Santo Domingo City.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. Arrived Jan. 28 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Sailed Jan. 31 from the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived Jan. 28 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived Jan. 28 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Arrived Jan. 28 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.

STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Arrived Jan. 31 at Santo Domingo City.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. Arrived Jan. 28 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Feb. 1, from Lambert Point, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Arrived Jan. 28 at Baltimore, Md. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived Jan. 25 at the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Arrived Feb. 1 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander-in-chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise ordered.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of R. Adml. Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marx. Sailed Jan. 30 from the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for Ponce, Porto Rico.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived Jan. 30 at Dry Tortugas, Fla.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed Jan. 28 from Havana, Cuba, for the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Jan. 30 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

YANKEE, Comdr. E. F. Quailrough. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Sailed Jan. 28 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Lucien Young. Sailed Jan. 31 from Acapulco, San Salvador, for Acapulco, Mexico.

BOSTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Panama, R. of P. MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Arrived Jan. 26 at Panama, R. of P. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the naval station, Honolulu.

WYOMING, Comdr. John E. Roller. Arrived Jan. 31 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliaries.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shircliff, master. Sailed Jan. 25 from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Bahia, Brazil. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. Sailed Jan. 31 from Amoy, China, for the naval station, Cavite.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived Jan. 31 at Shikwan, China.

HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger, Commander.

BALTIMORE (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed Jan. 28 from Chefoo, China, for the naval station, Cavite.

RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, Ensign Charles S. Kerriek. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Jan. 1 from the naval station, Cavite, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. Sailed Jan. 27 from the naval station, Guam, for the naval station, Cavite.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed Jan. 28 from the naval station, San Juan, P.R., for the navy yard, New York. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Jan. 31 from Amoy, China, for the naval station, Cavite.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seecombe, master. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

ATLANTA. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. Sailed Jan. 28 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco.

CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Arrived Jan. 30 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

COLORADO, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived Jan. 29 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

FERN. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

GALVESTON, Comdr. William G. Cutler to command. Ordered in commission Feb. 15 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived Jan. 27 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NEW YORK, Capt. John J. Hunker. Arrived Jan. 31 at Bahia, Brazil. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city. Is on her way to the navy yard, Boston, to be placed out of commission. En route the vessel will stop at Montevideo, Bahia, Santa Lucia, Culebra and Hampton Roads.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.

OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived Jan. 3 at San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug) At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Lieut. Edward T. Witherspoon. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin J. Auta. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Bttn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Bttn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SAMOSSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SILOX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. At the naval station, Cavite. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauner. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

TECUMSEH (tug). Bttn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Bttn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WABASH, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manly. At Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

WEST VIRGINIA, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At Newport News, Va. Address there. Ship ordered in commission Feb. 15.

WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

BLAKELY, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MANLY, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PIKE, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island Navy Yard. Address there.

SHARK, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats

ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, PORTER, SHUBRICK, and submarine MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship),

Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. Sailed from San Francisco for a cruise on Oct. 6. Due at Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 17-20, 1905; arrive San Francisco, March 1, 1905.

FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate February 1, 1905.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. George R. Shocum, to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Aug. 24, 1904, vice Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush, to be a commander in the Navy from Jan. 12, 1905, vice Comdr. William W. Kimball, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate January 26, 1905.

Appointment in the Navy.

Joseph M. F. McGinty of New York, to be a chaplain from Jan. 13, 1905.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears, to be a commander, from Jan. 12, 1905.

Lieuts. (Junior Grade) Frederick J. Horne, jr., James R. Combs, and Charles H. Fischer, to be lieutenants from Jan. 1, 1905.

Asst. Naval Constr. Guy A. Bisset, to be an assistant naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant, from Aug. 31, 1904.

Asst. Naval Constrs. John E. Bailey and Henry M. Gleason, to be assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant, from Sept. 30, 1904.

Gun. Patrick Hill, to be a chief gunner from Oct. 29, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904, to correct the date of his promotion as confirmed on Dec. 16, 1904.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate January 27, 1905.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro to be a captain in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1904.

Major Lincoln Karmany to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from Dec. 9, 1904.

Capt. Laurence H. Moses to be a major in the Marine Corps from June 4, 1904.

Capt. Wendell C. Neville to be a major in the Marine Corps from Dec. 9, 1904.

Capt. Charles M. Thomas to be a rear admiral in the Navy from Jan. 12, 1905.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Adolphus E. Watson to be a lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905.

Med. Insp. George E. H. Harmon to be a medical director in the Navy from Dec. 15, 1904.

Med. Insp. Howard Wells to be a medical director in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905.

Surg. Nelson H. Drake to be a medical inspector in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905.

Surg. Middleton S. Guest to be a surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 20, 1905.

Passed Asst. Surg. Charles M. DeValin to be a surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1905.

Asst. Surg. Jacob Stepp to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 7, 1904, upon the completion of three years' service.

Surg. Charles T. Hibbert to be a medical inspector in the Navy from Dec. 15, 1904.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 27.—Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, detached Marblehead; to home and granted three months' sick leave.

Ensign F. R. McCrary, to Colorado, Feb. 7, 1905.

Asst. Surg. J. Miller, jr., detached duty marine detachment on the Isthmus of Panama, etc.; to Boston.

Paymr. S. Bryan, to Pennsylvania, Jan. 31, 1905.

JAN. 28.—Ensign W. H. Allen, to West Virginia, Feb. 6, 1905.

Ensign R. L. Berry, detached Hull; to Maine.

Ensign J. V. Babcock, to Maine, Feb. 7, 1905, temporarily, thence to Hull.

Act. Corp. E. F. Pullen, detached Amphitrite; to Kearsarge.

Note.—Asst. Surg. O. Kohlase died at Panama, Jan. 28, 1905.

JAN. 29.—SUNDAY.

JAN. 30.—Midshipmen W. S. McClintic and L. C. Farley, to Maryland, Feb. 15, 1905.

Midshipmen J. J. London, W. Baggaley, A. B. Cook, H. L. Irwin and A. B. Court, to Pennsylvania, Feb. 15, 1905.

Midshipmen W. R. Furlong, J. M. Smealie and H. G. Bowen, to Maryland, Feb. 15, 1905.

Midshipman J. A. Mandeville, to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 15, 1905, for treatment.

Midshipmen D. I. Selfridge, G. Howze, M. Campbell, jr., H. Brown, T. F. Caldwell and W. H. Lassing, to Colorado, Feb. 15, 1905.

Midshipmen K. Whiting, R. B. Strassburger, J. W. Wilcox, jr., H. Rawle, R. P. R. Nelson and A. F. Carter, to West Virginia, Feb. 15, 1905.

Midshipman J. N. Ferguson, to Pennsylvania, Feb. 15, 1905.

Passed Asst. Surg. P. E. McDonold, detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department; to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb, to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Corp. H. G. Elkins, detached duty Fore River Ship-building Company, Quincy, Mass., etc.; to treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.

War. Mach. A. A. Shafer, when discharged treatment hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Maine for Missouri.

JAN. 31.—Comdr. W. C. Eaton, detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc., Feb. 14, 1905; to Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty as inspector of engineering material for the Eastern New York and New Jersey District.

Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Carter, to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 14, 1905; department of steam engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Maxwell, detached inspection duty Eastern New York and New Jersey District, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc.; to Maryland as senior engineer officer.

Act. Asst. Surg. B. Elmore, appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 24, 1905.

Pay. Insp. M. C. McDonald, to Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1905.

Paymr. W. A. Merritt, detached Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1905, for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

P.A. Paymr. G. P. Auld, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Galveston.

War. Mach. J. F. Sauer, to Boston, Mass., for duty as assistant to the inspector of engineering material for the Massachusetts District.

Paymr. Clerk E. M. Crary, appointment dated Aug. 22, 1904, for duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., revoked.

FEB. 1.—Capt. W. W. Kimball, commissioned a captain in the Navy from Jan. 12, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Cooper, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Jan. 12, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Wood, report Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C., for duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the Third Light-house District, Tompkinsville, N.Y., in charge of the Lighthouse Establishment of the island of Porto Rico.

Lieut. F. Morrison, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1905.

Med. Dir. J. W. Ross, retired, detached duty under the Isthmian Canal Commission, etc.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from Dec. 15, 1904.

Chief Gun. C. Dugan, retired, report to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty as assistant to the captain of the yard.

Paymr. Clk. A. Gaffney, resignation as paymaster's clerk on board Ohio accepted; appointed paymaster's clerk Feb. 1, 1905, for duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymr. Clk. J. B. Horton, appointed a paymaster's clerk Feb. 1, 1905, for duty on board Ohio.

FEB. 2.—Lieut. W. W. Bush, detached Wyoming; to Marblehead, as navigator.

Lieut. I. V. Gillis, detached duty as Naval Attaché to American Legation at Tokio and Peking, March 31, 1905; to Washington, D.C., for special temporary duty in office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. F. Marble, detached duty as secretary of General Board, Washington, Feb. 23; to duty as Naval Attaché to American Legation at Tokio and Peking, March 31.

Lieut. F. R. Payne, sick leave further extended three months from Feb. 2.

Lieut. L. McNamee, detached Missouri, and leave granted for two months.

Surg. R. K. Smith, detached naval recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal., etc., resignation accepted, to take effect on Feb. 28.

Surg. V. C. B. Means, detached naval hospital, Philadelphia; to naval and marine recruiting stations, San Francisco.

Act. War. Mach. H. J. Wiseman detached New Orleans; to home and thirty days' leave granted.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 27.—Capt. Louis M. Gulick, upon expiration of present leave, ordered to Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama, for duty with marine battalion there.

First Lieut. Austin C. Rogers, detached from marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to Annapolis, Md., to command the marine guard, U.S.S. Galveston.

JAN. 28.—First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, ordered to report to commandant, Norfolk, Va., for duty with detachment of marines for Guantanamo, Cuba.

Capt. Ernest E. West, detached from recruiting district, Columbus, Ohio, and ordered to Annapolis, Md., to command the marine guard, U.S.S. West Virginia.

Second Lieut. Reginald R. Hogan, ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty with the marine guard, U.S.S. West Virginia.

JAN. 30.—Second Lieut. Daniel W. B. Blake, ordered to assume charge of recruiting district, Columbus, Ohio, vice Capt. Ernest E. West.

Capt. Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., detached from headquarters and ordered to marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., for duty as post quartermaster.

JAN. 31.—Capt. Hiram I. Bearss, detached from command of the marine guard, U.S.S. Hancock, upon reporting of 1st Lieut. Richard P. Williams for this duty, and ordered to marine barracks, League Island, Pa., for duty.

First Lieut. Richard P. Williams, detached from U.S.S. New Orleans, when said vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered to command the marine guard, U.S.S. Hancock, vice Capt. Hiram P. Bearss.

FEB. 1.—Second Lieut. Alexander B. Nikell, granted sick leave for three months.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued to the Revenue Cutter Service:

JAN. 27.—1st Asst. Engr. C. G. Porcher is detached from the Winnona, and is assigned to the Mohawk.

Chief Engr. H. Kotschmar, jr., is detached from the Mohawk, and is ordered to the Apache.

JAN. 28.—Chief Engr. W. J. Gilbert is granted ten days' sick leave.

Chief Engr. F. E. Owen is ordered to change his headquarters from Port Townsend, Wash., to Seattle, Wash.

Chief Engr. H. U. Butler is granted ten days' sick leave.

JAN. 30.—First Lieut. F. G. Dodge is granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

JAN. 31.—Capt. O. D. Myrick is ordered to report at San Francisco for physical examination.

FEB. 1.—Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker is ordered to Newport News on official business.

FEB. 2.—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden is ordered to Baltimore, Md., for physical examination.

The appointment in the Revenue Cutter Service of Erwin S. Cooley, of New Jersey, to be a second assistant engineer, with rank of third lieutenant, was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 31.

The revenue cutter Grant, Capt. D. F. Tozier, spent Sunday, Jan. 22, at Saints Rest on Discovery bay, Washington, and sailed Jan. 23 for up-Sound ports.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Honolulu, H.I.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—1st Lieut. P. H. Uberroth. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. At Edgartown, Mass.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fingar. San Diego, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. H. Cushing. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Oreg.

RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.

SLOOP SPERRY—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Pat- chogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. D. Myrick. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Baltimore, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

PERSONNEL OF CLASS OF 1905.

1. Frankenger, Hugo, 610.30, Charleston, W. Va., cadet lieutenant commander, starred fourth, third, second and first class year; stood first, 1901-02, 1902-03; excelled in mathematics, stood first for course.
2. Smith, Roy Charles, 606.88, Niles, Mich., cadet lieutenant, starred 1901-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5; stood one 1903-4, 4-5; excelled in English.
3. Cox, Ormond Lee, 594.01, Rix Mills, Ohio, cadet lieutenant, starred fourth, third, second and first class years; stood 3, 1903-04.
4. Ingersoll, Royal Eason, 588.99, South Bend, Ind., son of Capt. R. Ingersoll, U.S.N.; cadet lieutenant commander; starred fourth, third and second class years.
5. Leary, Herbert Fairfax, 584.31, Baltimore, Md., cadet lieutenant; starred 1901-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5.
6. Border, Lee Scott, 576.74, Cedar Falls, Iowa, cadet lieutenant, starred third, second, first class years, excelled in physics and chemistry.
7. Nimitz, Chester William, 561.09, Kerrville, Texas, cadet lieutenant; starred 1901-2, 2-3, 4-5; excelled in modern languages; crew, 1904.
8. Coffey, Reuben Burton, St. Joseph, Mo., cadet lieutenant, starred fourth, third and second class years.
9. Ogan, Joseph Vance, McArthur, Ohio, cadet junior lieutenant; starred 1903-4.
10. Swanson, Ernest Arthur, Mason City, Iowa, cadet lieutenant; starred, 1903-4.
11. Sweeney, John Calvin, Jr., Paris, Tenn., cadet lieutenant; starred, 1903-4; captain track team, 1904.
12. Church, Albert Thomas, Boise, Idaho, cadet jr. lieutenant.
13. Liggett, Winfield, Jr., Harrisonburg, Va., cadet junior lieutenant; treasurer Midshipmen's Athletic Association, 1904.
14. Irwin, Hiram Leech, Franklin, Pa., first sergeant; starred, 1901-02.
15. Cresap, Logan, Annapolis, Md., son of late lieutenant commander Cresap, U.S.N., cadet ensign, manager crew, 1904.
16. Gawne, James Orville, Fredonia, N.Y., cadet junior lieutenant; starred, 1901-02.
17. Gordon, Samuel, Port Jervis, N.Y., first-class petty officer.
18. Court, Alvah Breaker, Houston, Texas, cadet commander, class president, crew 1903, captain crew 1904.
19. Ferguson, John Norwood, Waynesville, N.C., cadet junior lieutenant; track team 1904.
20. Farley, Louis Calott, Rowe, Mass., cadet lieutenant (reduced); captain football team, 1904, crew, 1902-03.
21. McClintic, William Stanley, Fort Lewis, Va., cadet junior lieutenant; captain rifle team 1904.
22. McCandless, Byron, Florence, Colo., cadet junior lieutenant.
23. Stott, Arthur Curtiss, Stottville, N.Y., cadet junior lieutenant; crew, 1902.
24. MacFall, Roscoe Conkling, Dover, N.J., cadet junior lieutenant.
25. Irvine, Robert Leo, Salt Lake, Utah, cadet junior lieutenant; captain gymnasium team, 1904.
26. Caldwell, Turner Foster, Nashville, Tenn., cadet lieutenant.
27. Oberlin, Edgar Garfield, Massillon, Ohio, first-class petty officer.
28. Canaga, Bruce Livingston, Scio, Ohio, son of Comdr. A. B. Canaga, U.S.N., cadet ensign, track team, 1902.
29. Woodson, Walter Browne, Lynchburg, Va., cadet ensign.
30. McSheehy, Edward Lloyd, Logansport, Ind., cadet ensign.
31. Furlong, William Rea, Roscoe, Pa., first sergeant; yell master, 1904.
32. Shaw, Charles Harlan, Amherst, Mass., cadet ensign (reduced).
33. Root, Edmund Spence, Delaware, Ohio, cadet ensign; football team, 1903.
34. Howze, Gerald, Birmingham, Ala., cadet junior lieutenant and battalion adjutant.
35. Shipp, Earl Roof, Centerville, Mo., cadet chief petty officer, 2d Battalion.
36. Cook, Arthur Byron, Evansville, Ind., cadet lieutenant and brigade adjutant.
37. Smith, Simeon Burke, Little Rock, Ark., cadet ensign.
38. Kays, Herbert Emory, Phoenix, Ariz., first-class petty officer (reduced).
39. Carter, Glenn Owen, Kennedy, Ohio, cadet jr. lieutenant.
40. Farwell, Earle, Brooklyn, N.Y., son of Medical Director Farwell, U.S.N., first-class petty officer.
41. Davis, Louis Poisson, Wilmington, N.C., first sergeant.
42. Sears, Arthur Wesley, Jackson, Mich., first-class petty officer.
43. Bowen, Harold Gardiner, Providence, R.I., cadet ensign.
44. Pogram, George Cargell, Memphis, Tenn., cadet lieutenant; captain baseball team, 1904.
45. Minor, Lucien, Galveston, Texas, first-class petty officer.
46. Furber, Ross Samuel, Northfield, Minn., first sergeant.
47. Stewart, George Vandenberg, Glen Falls, N.Y., first-class petty officer.
48. Spears, William O., Jasper, Tenn.
49. Mandeville, John Appleton, Carrollton, Ga., first-class petty officer (reduced).
50. Dowell, Jonathan Steed, Jr., McKinney, Texas, cadet ensign, football team, 1903-04.
51. Dorch, Isaac Foote, first-class petty officer (reduced).
52. Lassing, Walter Hamilton, Union, Ky., cadet chief petty officer, 1st Battalion Rifle Team, 1904.
53. Hooper, Stanford Caldwell, San Bernardino, Cal., first-class petty officer.
54. Marston, Coburn Stewart, Ikwhegan, Me., first-class petty officer.
55. Durr, Ernest, Baker City, Ore., first-class petty officer.
56. Poole, James Morton, III, Wilmington, Del., first-class petty officer.
57. Newton, John Henry, Jr., Carbondale, Pa., first-class petty officer.
58. Robinson, Edward Small, Mercer, Pa., first-class petty officer.
59. Norris, Albert, Philadelphia, Pa., second-class petty officer.
60. Carter, Andrew Francis, Dillon, S.C., cadet ensign.
61. Ellyson, Theodore Gordon, Richmond, Va., first-class petty officer.
62. Hayne, Isaac William, Greenville, S.C., first-class petty officer.
63. Eberle, William Edgar, Fort Smith, Ark., cadet jr. lieutenant and battalion adjutant; manager baseball team, 1904.
64. Goss, Nelson Henry, Rockville, Ind., brigade cadet chief petty officer; football team, 1903-04; crew, 1903-4.
65. James, Anthony John, Chicago, Ill., first sergeant.
66. Pegg, Elliott Morgan, Danville, Pa., first-class petty officer.
67. Atkins, Arthur Kennedy, Butte, Mont., chairman Hop Committee, first sergeant.
68. Culbertson, William Lynn, Jr., Carroll, Iowa, first-class petty officer.
69. Lightle, William Tupper, Searcy, Ark., cadet junior lieutenant; manager football team, 1904.
70. Shoemaker, Harry Earl, Bluffton, Ind., first-class petty officer.
71. Brown, Hugh, Indianapolis, Ind., son of Rear Ad-

miral George Brown, U.S.N., retired, cadet ensign, first in conduct, 1903-04.

72. Campbell, Malcom, Newark, N.J., first-class petty officer.
73. Lohr, Carl Amos, Cresco, Mich., first-class petty officer.
74. Reno, Walter Elsworth, Trenton, Mo., first-class petty officer.
75. Fridell, Wilhelm Lee, Texarkana, Ark., second-class petty officer.
76. Burnham, Hubert, at large, Evanston, Ill., first-class petty officer, track team, 1903-04.
77. London, John Jackson, Pittsboro, N.C., first-class petty officer; leader class, German.
78. Culp, Ross Sherman, Norwalk, O., first-class petty officer.
79. Neilson, Raymond Perry Rodgers, Far Rockaway, N.Y., cadet junior lieutenant; captain fencing team, 1904.
80. McNair, Laurence Noret, Warsaw, N.Y., first-class petty officer.
81. Haines, Gordon Wayne, Savannah, Ga., first sergeant.
82. Wilcox, John Walter, Macon, Ga., cadet lieutenant; football team, 1903-4; secretary athletic association, 1903-4; lightweight wrestling, 1904.
83. Laird, Horace Christopher, Vernon, Iowa, first-class petty officer; crew 1902-3-4.
84. Selfridge, Duncan Ingraham, at large, first-class petty officer, son of Rear Admiral Selfridge, U.S.N.
85. Lawton, Sylvester Howard, Jr., Toledo, Ohio, first-class petty officer.
86. Beal, Grafton A., Wheeling, W. Va., first-class petty officer.
87. Morrison, Joe Ralph, Saco, Me.
88. Baggagley, William, Susquehanna, Pa., first-class petty officer, track team, 1903.
89. Orr, Henry Atwood, Traverse City, Mich., first-class petty officer.
90. Atkinson, John Franklin, Waverly, Ga., first-class petty officer, fencing team 1904.
91. Coman, Vaughn Kimball, La Crosse, Wis., first-class petty officer.
92. Green, Burton Hepburn, Dousman, Wis., second-class petty officer; coxswain crew, 1904.
93. Baker, Vergil, Bloomington, Tenn., first-class petty officer (reduced).
94. Dutton, Benjamin, Meadville, Pa., first-class petty officer.
95. Fawell, Reed Marquett, Lincoln, Neb., first-class petty officer.
96. Wadsworth, Alexander Scannel, Jr., Elizabeth City, N.C., second-class petty officer.
97. Woods, James Stewart, Lewiston, Pa., second-class petty officer.
98. Hargis, Edward Guerrant, Winchester, Ky., second-class petty officer; won great guns medal, 1905.
99. Townsend, Lloyd Woolsey, Atlantic City, N.J., first-class petty officer; manager track team, 1904.
100. Sumpter, John Cullen, Bowling Green, Ky., first-class petty officer.
101. Eklund, Frank Nathaniel, Eureka, Cal., first-class petty officer; excelled in seamanship.
102. Jackson, Robert Allen, Petersburg, La., second-class petty officer.
103. Maxson, Hubert Hall, Reno, Nev., second-class petty officer.
104. Biadell, Francis Gaines, New York city, first-class petty officer.
105. Greenlee, Halford Robert, Lyndon, Ill., first-class petty officer.
106. Steele, Benjamin Harrison, Troy, Kas., first-class petty officer.
107. Smeallie, John Morris, Amsterdam, N.Y., first-class petty officer.
108. Austin, Charles Morrison, Knoxville, Tenn., first sergeant.
109. Strassburger, Ralph Beaver, Morristown, Pa., first-class petty officer; football team, 1901, 2, 3, 4.
110. Pond, John Enoch, Hawaii, second-class petty officer.
111. Rawle, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa., first-class petty officer.
112. Gaddis, William Peace, Wetumpka, Ala., first-class petty officer.
113. Whiting, Kenneth, Larchmont, N.Y., cadet lieutenant; football team, 1901, 2, 3, 4; president athletic association, 1904-5.
114. Glover, Hamilton Freer, Orangeburg, S.C., second-class petty officer.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 27, 1905.

Card parties have been the order of the present week and, indeed, little else has been done in a social way here for some time. One of the prettiest as well as one of the most elaborate of the card parties was that at which Mrs. Leaf M. Harding was hostess on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 19. The pretty Harding home at the marine barracks had been transformed into a veritable bower, where the rich red of many flowers combined effectively with the furnishings of the house. Five hundred was played, and the first prize was won by Mrs. Charles G. Green, the second by Mrs. I. T. Hagner, while the consolation prize fell to Mrs. Holden E. Evans. Mrs. Harding was assisted in receiving by Mrs. John W. McClaskey, Miss Amy Shepley, Mrs. Royall R. Richardson and Mrs. John T. Myers.

Lieut. Alexander N. Mikell, U.S.M.C., who recently came up for examination for retirement, left on Friday last for Washington, where he will spend a ten days' leave. He has been under treatment at the hospital here for several months, and it is hoped that the change of climate may prove so beneficial that he will be enabled to remain in active service.

Miss Louise Menefee, who has been attending the University of California at Berkeley for the past year and a half, has returned to the college town after spending a few weeks with her mother here. Just prior to her return to Berkeley Miss Menefee was the guest of Miss Ruth Brooks, daughter of Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, for a few days in San Francisco.

The wedding of Miss Alice Bacon, daughter of Pay Dir. A. W. Bacon, retired, and Mrs. Bacon, and Thomas Driscoll, of San Francisco, which was to have taken place at the Mission Church in Santa Barbara on Jan. 19, was postponed, owing to the fact that Mr. Driscoll was injured while playing polo a short time ago, and had not recovered by the day which was to have marked his wedding. No date has yet been set for the affair, but it will take place as soon as Mr. Driscoll has sufficiently recovered, which will probably be in the near future. Three of Miss Bacon's five attendants will be Navy girls: Miss Cornelia Kempff, daughter of Rear Admiral Louis Kempff; Miss Eleanor Phelps, daughter of Comdr. Thomas Phelps, and Miss Katherine Kutz, daughter of Chief Engr. G. F. Kutz.

Med. Insp. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons were hosts at a pleasant card party at their home here during the past week. Cut flowers were used for the pretty but simple decorations and five hundred was played. Among the guests were Col. P. C. Pope, who won the prize; Mrs. Pope, Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Ransom, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry T. Gearing, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Bagg, Mrs. Edward J. Harvey, of Washington, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Miss Anne Gray, of San Francisco, Miss Ruth Simons, Lieut. S. L. Graham, and Asst. Civil Engr. F. H. Cook. Miss Anne Gray spent

several days here last week, a guest at the home of Mrs. M. H. Simons.

Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, U.S.A., who is en route to the Philippines, has been spending several days in San Francisco, where he has received a warm welcome from old friends.

Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U.S.A., was host recently at an elaborate dinner given at the Bohemian Club in San Francisco. The guests included a number of prominent society girls and Army officers, among the latter being Lieut. Douglass MacArthur, who returned from the Philippines a short time ago, Lieut. Leigh Sypher and Lieut. Morris E. Locke.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans entertained a number of friends at a very enjoyable affair at their quarters here. Cards were the feature of the evening. The highest score by the ladies was that made by Miss Charlotte Gearing, while the first gentlemen's prize was won by Lieut. S. L. Graham. Miss Stella McCalla won the consolation prize.

Mrs. William Lassiter, wife of Major Lassiter, U.S.A., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Farnsworth, of San Francisco, for the past week or two. Major and Mrs. Lassiter have been visiting in the East, but will shortly return to their home at Ord Barracks, Monterey.

The yard tug left here at ten o'clock yesterday morning, taking down to the metropolis a large number of the naval contingent, who desired to witness the production of "The Liars," given at the Columbia theater in San Francisco in the afternoon by prominent society people, for the benefit of the naval club house of Vallejo. No benefit ever given for the institution has been a more thorough success. Society turned out in full force for the affair and something like \$1,500 was netted as a result. Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla made a brief speech at the end of the acts, in which, in behalf of the members of the committee of the clubhouse, he thanked those who had aided in making the affair such a thorough success. Among those who went down from this yard were Admiral McCalla, Mrs. W. G. Miller, Col. and Mrs. P. C. Pope, Mrs. George B. Ransom, Sergt. and Mrs. Charles P. Bagg, Miss Burwell, Mrs. Quackenbush, Mrs. D. P. Hall, Mrs. Mary Turner, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Drake, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Mrs. J. T. Myers, Miss Shepley, Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Miss Williams and Mrs. Royall R. Richardson.

Col. and Mrs. Percival C. Pope expect to leave the yard on Jan. 31, and as the day of their departure draws near, the regret felt by their friends in losing them increases. Colonel Pope assumed command of the marine barracks here in November, 1903, and since then he and Mrs. Pope have been among the most sought after of the naval circle. Of late, however, Mrs. Pope has gone out very little, owing to the death of her sister several months ago, and it is only now, when friends are anxious to entertain her before her departure, that she has accepted any invitations, and even these have been chiefly in the nature of informal affairs. Col. and Mrs. Pope intend to go direct to Washington, where they will visit the former's sister for some time.

A large consignment of stores for the U.S.S. Boston was sent to San Francisco to-day, where it will be loaded onto the collier Saturn, to be taken down to Magdalena Bay, where the ships of the fleet are expected to arrive shortly.

The cruiser New Orleans arrived at the yard at noon to-day from the Orient, where she has been on duty for some time past as flagship of the Cruiser Squadron of the Asiatic Fleet. She comes here for repairs and will probably be placed out of commission.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. William W. Harts, Eng. Corps, who now make their home at 274 Union street in the city, gave a very enjoyable home dinner party last Thursday evening, followed by a box party at the opera, in honor of Miss Failing, of Portland, Ore., who has come to San Francisco on a visit for two or three weeks. The party included Major and Mrs. C. E. Gillette, Mr. Wall, Miss Failing and Capt. and Mrs. Harts.

Lieut. Thomas Selfridge, Art. Corps, was host last Friday evening at the Bohemian Club, entertaining several of the debutantes of the city at dinner and afterwards the Gaiety Club dance. Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews gave a tea last Friday afternoon at their home, Fort Mason, in honor of Miss Katherine Johnson, of Vancouver Barracks. Many Army people from posts around the bay and a few civilian friends were among the invited guests.

The board, consisting of Major H. A. Leonhaeuser, Capt. T. W. Moore, and Capt. Lutz Wahl, all 21st Inf., which met to report upon the new protective target range in the 21st Infantry camp, have completed their report and forwarded it to Division Headquarters. It is understood that the range meets all the necessary requirements. All of the company commanders of the 21st Infantry will also submit separate reports upon what they think of the new range.

The hop given last Friday evening by the 21st Infantry to their civilian and Army friends was a very brilliant affair. It was given in the hop room of the post proper, as there is no suitable hall in the Infantry cantonment. The flags of the 21st and Artillery Corps were artistically combined with greens and colors of three arms of the Service to form decorations. The orchestra of the 21st Infantry band furnished the music. At about 10:30 tables were brought in laden with refreshments, and after they had been fully discussed the dancing proceeded as merrily as before.

The departure of the 21st Infantry for the Philippines on Tuesday next will leave that portion of the Infantry cantonment known as Tennessee Hollow, temporarily vacant, as no other regiment has been ordered here to take the place of the 21st. It is possible that this part of the cantonment may, in the near future, be used as a "camping" place for regiments coming from and going to the islands, and that the tent city near the Lombard street gate may be torn down for good and all.

Major R. W. Johnson, who was on duty in the department some two years ago as attending surgeon and sanitary inspector of transports, is at Benecia, on leave. Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Asst. Surgeon, has returned to the post from a brief leave spent in Los Angeles.

Capt. and Mrs. McAndrew gave a dinner last Sunday evening at the Nordhoff, complimentary to officers and ladies of the 21st Infantry, which is Capt. McAndrew's old regiment. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Jocelyn, Mrs. Morrow, Major Morrow, Captain Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Kobbé.

Invitations have been received at the post for the wedding of Miss Fredrika Elizabeth Earle, of San Diego, and Lieut. C. E. T. Lull, Art. Corps, which is to take place Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 1235 Fir street, San Diego.

Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., sails for the Philippine Islands Feb. 1. Capt. G. P. Ahern, 9th Inf., will be a passenger on the same transport.

A new card club has been formed at the Presidio and held its first meeting at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Davis last Tuesday evening. The game enjoyed by the two dozen members was hearts or, perhaps more accurately speaking, "Coal Black Lady." Prizes were won by Miss Effie Morris, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. L. R. Burgess, Lieut. E. H. De Armond, Capt. W. C. Davis. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. Ketcham, Capt. and Mrs. Burgess, Captain Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Morris, Miss Effie Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Perry, Lieut. and Mrs. De Armond, Lieut.

and Mrs. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieutenant Peace, Mr. Perry, brother of Lieutenant Perry.

Major R. G. Ebert, surgeon, from Vancouver Barracks, is in the city on leave and called at the Presidio yesterday.

The enlisted men of Fort Baker gave a very enjoyable dance last Tuesday evening. The regular monthly field day of the Artillery garrison was held this morning under charge of Major E. T. Brown, Art. Corps. The ground of the new field, south of the line of brick quarters, was entirely too soft and muddy to use, so the events took place on the upper and lower parade grounds. The putting of the sixteen-pound shot was won by Corporal Carlson, Co. B, Hosp. Corps. A high and low hurdle race was introduced for the first time here and was much applauded.

Of the six non-commissioned officers, who recently took the examination for post commissary sergeant here, three were successful. They are Philip E. Canton, sergeant major, J.G., Art. Corps; Lawrence J. Ryan, sergeant, Art. Corps, from the Presidio; and Henry Guth, Art. Corps, from Fort Baker.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 22, 1905.

Another red letter week has passed, and yet it seems as if the gaiety of the season is only beginning. During the week there were quite a number of distinguished visitors here. Among them were Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the Department of the East, and Miss Helen Miller Gould and party of New York.

One of the large events of the week was the reception given Thursday afternoon at five by Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts, in honor of General Grant and Miss Gould. The house was artistically decorated in palms and cut flowers. Mrs. Potts and Miss Gould received, and those assisting Mrs. Potts were Mrs. Stanley D. Embick, Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, Miss Kilbourne, Mrs. William Chamberlaine; Mrs. Clint C. Hearn served frappe and Mrs. Andrew Hero tea.

Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis was the hostess at the meeting of the Ladies' Card Club on Monday, and the prize was carried off by Mrs. William Chamberlaine.

Mrs. Daniel W. Hand has returned to the post after a pleasant visit with friends in Annapolis. Mrs. A. T. Converse is visiting relatives in Washington. The Misses Mosby, of New York, and Miss Catchings are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett. Major St. John Greble is the guest of Major and Mrs. Garland N. Whistler. Miss Metcalf has returned to her home in Pittsburgh, after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. Daniel W. Hand. Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts left Friday afternoon for Asheville, N.C., where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Doyle. Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton and son have returned to the post, after a six-week leave spent in Kentucky. Miss Embick is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick.

The post hop Friday night in the administration building was most enjoyable. Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis in white silk and Mrs. Allan Raymond in pink crepe formed the receiving party. Several large hop suppers were given afterwards.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick gave a delightful tea Saturday afternoon to meet Miss Embick. The ladies assisting Mrs. Embick were Miss Gifford, Miss Kilbourne, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter; Mrs. Harry C. Barnes served frappe, and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne presided over the bowl of egg-nogs.

Saturday evening Louis R. Rice was the host at a dinner given at the Chamberlin in honor of Miss Baker, of Winchester, Va. The table decorations were pink and the dinner cards were original drawings by Lieutenant Bunker, Art. Corps. The guests were Miss Baker and Miss Conrad, of Winchester; Miss Persons and Miss Downer, of Norfolk; the Misses Mosby and Miss Catchings, of New York; Miss Kilbourne, Miss Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford C. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinr Grey, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Capt. Brooks, Payne, Frank K. Ferguson and Percy P. Bishop, Lieuts. Morton E. Wood, James Totten, Frank J. Miller and Bunker and Mr. Weaver, of New York. Later the party attended the dance at the Chamberlin.

At the bridge party, given by Miss Sullivan, the scores ran very high and the prizes were won by Mrs. William Chamberlaine and Mrs. George Hubbard. Saturday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Raymond gave a children's party in the administration building. Tuesday evening an informal reception was given at the Y.M.C.A. in honor of Miss Gould.

Dinners were given Sunday evening by Major and Mrs. Garland N. Whistler and Brig. Gen. Caleb Carlton, whose guests were Gen. Thomas Sullivan and Miss Sullivan, of Washington, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Mrs. Hill, wife of Commander Hill, U.S.N., Major and Mrs. Whistler's guests were Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Farley and Capt. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett. Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts gave a luncheon in honor of General Grant on Thursday.

Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne and Miss Kilbourne leave in a few days for a visit with Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf at Fort Moultrie. Lieut. William S. Bowen spent several days in Washington last week.

Mrs. John Gifford gave a charming point euchre party Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Oler, of New York. The first prize was won by Mrs. William Chamberlin and the second by Mrs. Pressy.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1905.

A new arrival at the post is young Mr. Upton, who has not yet received his commission, but he already gives promise of being a brave young warrior, and his parents, Capt. and Mrs. LaRoy S. Upton, are receiving congratulations.

On Friday evening Major George Bell, Jr., Capt. A. P. Buffington, L. W. Jordan, and Harold L. Jackson, Lieutenants Townsend, Browning, Fales, Packer, and Budd attended a review of the 65th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Gen. S. M. Welch in command.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. V. Packer entertained the garrison card club at its first meeting. Prizes were won by Mrs. D. D. Mitchell, Mrs. Packer, and Mrs. Lister, while Captain Buffington, Lieutenants Fales and Packer were the victors on the men's side. On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Fales were host and hostess in their attractive quarters. Mrs. Heck, of New Jersey; Mrs. Plummer, Lieut. W. R. Leonard and Lieut. Frank F. Jewett were the prize winners. Mrs. Babbitt, sister of Lieut. A. D. Budd, entertained guests at dinner prior to the card party. The next meeting of the club will be held in Lieut. A. D. Budd's quarters.

Mrs. Ralph B. Lister assisted at the tea given by Miss Powell, of Highland avenue, in honor of Miss Charlotte Todd, one of this month's brides. Among those who attended the assembly on Monday night were: Capt. L. W. Jordan, Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Budd, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister, Miss Fannie G. Bell, and Miss Henrietta Mitchell. Mrs. Lister wore pale pink mull, Miss Bell a dainty frock of yellow-flowered organdie, and Miss Mitchell, pink satin and lace. Miss Bell has recently joined the Buffalo branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She leaves on Wednesday for a month's visit in New York, going later to Washington to visit her grand-parents, Gen. and Mrs. George Bell.

Mrs. George Bell, Jr., was one of the guests at the beautiful tea given by Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the officers of the various literary clubs in honor of Mrs.

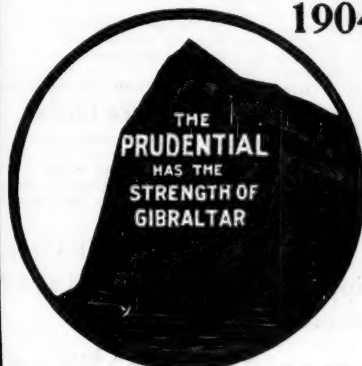
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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1905.

Assets, over	88 Million Dollars
Liabilities, Including Reserve (\$73,900,000)	75 Million Dollars
Surplus, over	13 Million Dollars
Increase in Assets, over	16 Million Dollars
Paid Policyholders during 1904, over	13 Million Dollars
Total Payments to Policyholders, to Dec. 31, 1904, over	92 Million Dollars
Number of Policies in force, nearly	6 Million
Increase in Number of Policies in force, over	One-half Million
Cash Dividends and Other Concessions not Stipulated in Original Contracts and Voluntarily Given to Holders of Old Policies to Date, over	5 Million Dollars

Life Insurance Issued and Paid for During 1904, over 312 Million Dollars.



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Phillip Carpenter, the president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. The stately old mansion was ablaze with roses and an orchestra played during the receiving hours.

The officers of the garrison have received invitations to the subscription ball to be given by Company F, 74th Regiment, on Feb. 10, in their armory. The names of Mrs. Alfred T. Smith, Mrs. George Bell, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister appear on the committees for the Old Folks' Festival on Feb. 22, to be given by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Miller, of Lockport, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. LaRoy S. Upton. Mrs. Henck, of Trenton, N.J., is the guest of Mrs. Gouverneur V. Packer. Dr. and Mrs. Hallock attended the concert given by the Pittsburgh Orchestra. Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Buffington entertained at dinner last week. Mrs. D. D. Mitchell entertained at dinner one evening this week. M.B.S.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 29, 1905.

On Thursday night of last week Major and Mrs. George R. Cecil, Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton and Capt. Frank A. Wilcox attended the Melba concert in Omaha.

The annual election of officers of the 39th Infantry Club was held early in the week and the following were elected for the ensuing year: Vice-president, Major George R. Cecil; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton; board of governors, Capt. William E. Welsh, Lieuts. Lindsay P. Rucker and Albin L. Clark. A vote of thanks and appreciation was tendered Capt. Ralph R. Stogsall for his very efficient and satisfactory services as secretary and treasurer of the club during the past year.

Miss Jocelyn, of Omaha, was the guest during last week of Mrs. George R. Guld.

A tiny boy recruit has arrived at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld.

Mrs. Stone, wife of Capt. David L. Stone, her mother, Mrs. George A. Hogland, and tiny son, nicknamed "Pebbles" by the officers of Captain Stone's regiment, the 2d U.S. Infantry, arrived in Omaha during the week, where they will visit Mrs. Stone's mother for a few weeks. Captain Stone will remain in the General Hospital at the Presidio for treatment. Recently in the Philippines he was shot in the arm and the muscles and nerves were badly injured, but he hopes for a permanent recovery.

Major Charles R. Noyes, Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, is the father of a new son who was born Thursday.

Major Francis J. Ives, surgeon, 7th Cav., arrived in Omaha Friday morning from Fort Sheridan and called at Army headquarters.

On Thursday night a large hop was danced at the officers' club by the officers and ladies of the garrison and a number of the younger society set of Omaha. At a late hour a delightful buffet supper was served. The Omaha guests were Miss Ada Kirkendall and Miss Mar-

guerite Pritchett, who stayed with Mrs. William E. Welsh, Miss Ruth Weller with Mrs. William A. Carleton, Miss Shryrock with Mrs. George R. Guld, Miss Frances Cole and Miss Anais Byrne with Mrs. H. Percy Silver, Miss Mercedes Bell and Mrs. Jessie D. Lyman with Mrs. Pauline Murphy, Lieut. Charles C. Allen with Capt. Charles W. Castle, and Lieut. William Karnes with Capt. Daniel F. Keller.

The large swimming pool which has been under construction in this garrison for about the past six months has been completed and is ready for use. It is expected that it will prove a source of much amusement and pleasure for the residents of the garrison.

Mrs. Castle, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her brother, Capt. Charles W. Castle. Mr. Castle, of Quincy, Ill., is also a guest of Captain Castle. Mr. Castle was formerly a first lieutenant in the 45th Volunteer regiment. Mrs. Mary Wade, who has been the guest of her son, Lieut. Benjamin R. Wade, for the past few weeks, has returned to her home in Butler, Mo.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 27, 1905.

Major William C. Langfitt returned Wednesday from a two weeks' trip to California. He is now busy with preparations for the summer, the most important of which will be the repairing of the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river, which was badly damaged by a heavy storm at the beginning of winter.

Mrs. Richard C. Croxton, who has for the past few months been visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Williams, left Wednesday for San Francisco en route to Manila, where she will join her husband, Captain Croxton, 23d Inf.

Mrs. George B. Davis entertained on Thursday five of the ladies of the post at a dainty luncheon.

Mrs. Islam Hornsby and her daughter, Mrs. Robert K. Evans, returned Friday last from Washington, D.C. Major and Mrs. Walter A. Bethel leave to-morrow for San Francisco to take the transport sailing on the first for Manila, where Major Bethel will be stationed as judge advocate of the Department of Luzon. Major Rudolph G. Ebert returned to-day from Fort Stanton, where he had been visiting his eldest son, an assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Captain George W. Helms, arrived Sunday from a three months' leave spent in the South with relatives. Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt also returned this week from Bridgeport, Conn., where he had been spending his two months' leave. Lieut. J. B. Nalle, 19th Inf., arrived Wednesday, after a month's leave.

So many changes and improvements have been made, a number of buildings erected and the sites of others changed, that a new map of the post has become necessary, and the Signal Corps are now busy preparing one.

Saturday evening last Gen. and Mrs. Williams with their daughter, Mrs. Croxton, entertained thirty of their friends at a pleasant card party. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Rudolph G. Ebert gave an entertaining and original luncheon to twenty-four ladies of the post. After luncheon cards were played and two pretty prizes awarded.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Governor Lea, of Delaware, announces the appointment of I. P. Wickersham, as adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general.

The annual ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the 22d N.G.N.Y., to be held in the armory at Sixty-seventh street and Western Boulevard, New York city, on Friday evening, Feb. 10, will be one of the most interesting military social events of the season. The armory will be very handsomely decorated, and the non-coms. will use every effort to make the reception fully up to the standard of former successes.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., has ordered a series of battalion drills for Tuesday and Friday evenings until further orders. Company drills have been suspended meanwhile.

Company E, of the 12th N.Y., will hold a drill and reception at the armory on Saturday evening, Feb. 11.

Capt. Walter G. Hudson, asst. surg., of the 9th N.G. N.Y., the well-known rifleman and ammunition expert, has resigned.

Co. I, of the 69th N.Y., Capt. Charles Healy, enjoyed a beefsteak dinner on the evening of Jan. 30. The surprise of the evening, however, was when Private Wall on behalf of the entire company, in a neat speech, presented Captain Healy with a handsome loving cup, suitably inscribed, as a token of esteem. The captain responded in a few well chosen remarks, and concluded by urging the members to do their utmost to add to the reputation of the company and regiment. There was singing and recitations by members of the company until a late hour. Captain Healy is very ably assisted in his company work by Lieuts. J. P. Everett and J. McGill, who, although recent additions, are progressive young officers.

The 13th N.Y., in command of Col. David E. Austen, gave a fine exhibition in its armory on Jan. 30, in a review before Mayor McClellan, and so far as the review and parade were concerned the regiment made one of the best exhibitions in its history. The regimental drill, which preceded the ceremonies, was a very creditable one. In coming to the order arms, however, during the drill, the men grounded their pieces with a very hard bang. This lack of common sense, and violation of regulations, was at once corrected by Colonel Austen, who gave orders that the banging of the pieces cease, as it was not part of the regulations. After this admonition, there was marked improvement. For the drill and review the regiment was promptly equalized into twelve companies of twenty-eight files, divided into three battalions. Following the drill, which was in close order movements, came the review, the formation for which was in line of masses. The men were remarkably steady. In the passage the distances and alignments were perfect. The battalions were commanded respectively by Majors Turpin, Davis, and Ashley. In the parade, which was taken by Major Turpin, the turnout was so large that the companies on the left and right of the line had to form at right angles to the rest of the command. The ceremony was finely executed throughout. Company D, Captain Grant, paraded forty-four files, and Company H, Captain Pendry, had thirty-six files. The usual interesting target practice, with heavy ordnance and the quick-firing gun, followed the parade, after which there was dancing, the Mayor and other special guests being entertained in the mess hall of the armory. Colonel Austen was congratulated for the fine showing made by his command.

The annual inspection and muster of the 9th N.Y., Col. W. F. Morris, was made at the armory on Jan. 31 by Col. J. Wray Cleveland, Lieut. Col. G. A. Wingate, and Major A. H. Abeel for the State, and by Major W. T. Wood, U.S.A., for the War Department. The following are the figures of the muster:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff.....	13	3	16
Non-Com. Staff.....	14	0	14
Hospital Corps.....	18	1	19
Field Music.....	39	0	39
Company.....	64	1	65
" A.....	52	6	58
" B.....	42	4	46
" C.....	28	1	29
" D.....	46	11	57
" E.....	52	4	56
" F.....	64	7	71
" G.....	40	11	51
" H.....	61	6	67
" I.....	51	0	51
" K.....			
Totals.....	628	55	683

The inspection was a very creditable one, and showed marked improvement over last year. Co. K, Captain Conly, had the best percentage of present.

REVIEW OF THE 14TH N.Y.

The 14th N.Y., in command of Col. A. L. Kline, was reviewed in its armory for the first time this season, on Jan. 27, the reviewing officer being Adjutant General N. H. Henry. Previous to the review the regimental band gave an enjoyable concert, which was appreciated by the very large audience present. The regiment was promptly formed in line of masses by Adjutant J. A. Anderson, with twelve companies of sixteen files each, divided into three battalions, and presented a handsome appearance.

Not having received the regulation dress uniform, the regiment was compelled to parade in the olive-drab service uniform. The reviewing officer paraded in full dress instead of appearing in service uniform to correspond with that worn by the regiment. He was accompanied by Capt. W. F. Barnes, of the 47th Regiment, who was also in full dress uniform.

During the standing review the men, with a few exceptions, were very steady, and in the passage all the companies went by in a highly creditable manner, fronts and distances being properly maintained. A short regimental drill in close column movements, with commands given by bugle, was well executed, and no hitch of any kind occurred to mar the movements, which, however, would be better with a little more ginger thrown into them.

Evening parade which followed was a very creditable ceremony, the manual of arms being well executed, with the exception of order arms. In this the pieces were brought down on the floor with a most vicious bang, contrary to Par. 55, D.R., and such a practice, if continued, will soon put the pieces out of commission. It is an abuse the C.O. will undoubtedly correct in the future. Taken as a whole the regiment made a better appearance than it has done for a long time. Among the special guests were Colonel Austen, Majors Davis, Turpin, Ashley, Captains Grant, Fleming and Lieutenant Cooper, and other officers of the 13th. Col. W. A. Stokes and Major F. A. Wells, 23d, Lieutenants Houston and Wright, with a delegation, the National Lancers of Boston, Gen. J. B. Frothingham and Col. E. E. Britton. Dancing followed the military ceremonies. Colonel Kline entertained the Adjutant General and other special guests at a collation.

7TH REGIMENT, N.G.N.Y.

In our issue of Jan. 28, page 572, we published an account of the reception tendered Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in honor of his completion of fifteen years as commanding officer of the regiment. The following facts, in addition to those already given, will be found of interest. The portrait of Colonel Appleton which was unveiled, measured nine by twelve feet. It was an equestrian portrait, and was the work of Mr. Creifeld, who was engaged a long time upon the study,



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French and English Percales
White Swisses and Organdies
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White Striped and Checkered Dimities
Fancy English and French Pique
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Printed French Batiste Taffeta
Silk Chambrays and Zephyrs
Plain Colored, Figured and Printed Mousselines
French Silk and Cotton Novelties
French Silk Zephyrs
Printed English and French Percales
Scotch Madras and Cheviots
English Galatea (absolutely fast color)
Clifton Bond Taffeta
Black Peau de Soie
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Rajah Silk, Burlington Silk
Burlingham Sacking, Pongee
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and both horse and rider are thoroughly artistic conceptions in pose and coloring. The horse was a blue ribbon winner at the Madison Square Garden, and is instinct with life in every detail of coat, coloring and poise. The uniform is the dress fatigue blouse, white trousers and helmet.

The handsome memorial album, presented the colonel, containing the autographs of all the present members of the 7th, read as follows:

"To Colonel Daniel Appleton:
The officers and enlisted men of the Seventh Regiment, in commemoration of your completion of a service of fifteen years as colonel, desire to express the respect and affection which they feel towards you personally and as their commanding officer, and their appreciation of the indefatigable energy, the great executive ability, the conspicuous military skill, the unerring judgment, the unswerving loyalty to conviction and to principle which have characterized your administration.

"Receiving from your distinguished predecessor in office, the foremost volunteer military organization in the country, perfect in discipline and with ample and attractive quarters, it would have been enough to satisfy any reasonable expectation if only the existing condition had been maintained, but you have done much more than this; the years of your leadership have been years of progress and development; higher standards of efficiency have been established and a spirit of self-reliance and a capacity for independent action have been developed hitherto unknown in the citizen soldier.

"Never since the Civil War have the requirements of voluntary military service been so exacting as in recent years, and never has there been more urgent need of keen foresight, inflexible courage, broad culture and unselfish devotion on the part of a commanding officer than at the present time. We rejoice in the confident hope that these qualities which you so fully exemplify and which have been its safeguard and inspiration heretofore, will assure strength and prosperity to this Regiment for many years to come. Dec., 1904."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

SUBSCRIBER.—The present Adjutant General of New York is Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry. His address is Albany, N.Y.

Z. X. Y. asks the probable time the 119th Co., C.A., will leave the World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo., and to what post will it be sent? Answer: The exact date is not set, but will be soon, and the company will probably go to the District of Delaware, and may be sent to some of the Chesapeake districts until after the Army and Navy joint exercises.

W. W. asks: (1) How many vacancies exist now in the grade of sergeant major, junior grade, Art. Corps, and when will these vacancies be filled, if there is any? Answer: None. (2) Does my name appear on the list of eligibles for appointment as sergeant major, Art. Corps? If so, how far from the top, and when will I receive my appointment? Answer: No eligible list established. (3) Also the number of successful candidates for appointment as sergeant major, Art. Corps. Answer: They are appointed as vacancies exist.

R. H. P. asks: The present whereabouts of George Johnson, Mannie Gadsden, George Printup and Matthias Webster, who were discharged within the last year from Co. E, 24th U.S. Inf. Answer: George Johnson deserted Jan. 30, 1904. Mannie Gadsden was discharged Jan. 10, 1904, did not again enlist; address not known. George

Printup is now serving as a private in Troop A, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. Matthias Webster was discharged May 14, 1904, and did not again enlist; address not known.

SHERMAN asks if there is anything known about any company going away from Fort Caswell, N.C., and if 102d Company is going away to San Francisco? Answer: There is nothing known about such a movement at present.

F. K.—If you will look among the advertisements in the daily papers you will find a number of them relating to business colleges and schools where telegraphy, etc., are taught.

"N. J. B. 501" asks: (1) How many vacancies in grade of sergeants, First Class Hospital Corps, are there at present? (2) How many approximately will there be by June 30, 1905? (3) When will next examination for sergeants, First Class Hospital, be held? Answer: (1) About twelve; (2) It is not known; (3) It is not known.

W. R. H. asks: What is the largest gun in the United States and its history; that is, breech loading? Answer: The largest gun is a sixteen-inch gun recently made by Army Ordnance Department, and mounted at Sandy Hook. It has no history as yet.

G. B. H. asks: If a soldier who has less than two years and three months to serve can he go with his regiment when it sails on the first day of June next, or will he have to re-enlist? Answer: If he has more than six months to serve he can go with his regiment.

J. S. asks: Which is correct? A says that Gen. Nelson A. Miles was in the Philippine Islands on an inspection tour. B says he never was. Answer: "A" is correct.

J. N. T. asks: Is Company D, 8th Inf., assigned to Fort McHenry, Md., for permanent station? If so, is Fort McHenry to be garrisoned by Infantry from now on? Answer: Company D, 8th Inf., is to be taken away from McHenry very soon. It is not intended to permanently garrison McHenry with Infantry.

W. N. W. asks: The whereabouts of Charles F. West, of Boston, who enlisted in Troop I, 11th U.S. Cav.? Answer: He was discharged March 9, 1904, and did not again enlist. Address not known by War Department.

SUBSCRIBERS asks: Whether a bill is, or has been, before Congress to make the sailmakers mate in the Navy a chief petty officer? Answer: There is no such bill.

F. B. K. asks: Whether there is a vacancy for commissary sergeant at any post, and if so, where? Answer: The War Department does not deem it advisable to publish this information.

"M. C." asks: If George F. Hamlin, a former private or first class private in the Signal Corps, who returned from duty in Alaska in September, 1903, and who was discharged by reason of expiration of service, either in November or December of the same year, is now in the Signal Corps or in any other branch of the service, and what his present address is? Answer: He was discharged Oct. 31, 1903. He did not again enlist. Present address not known by War Department.

J. A. M. writes: Could you kindly find out the whereabouts of Henry D. Marcus. Last heard of him was in Troop E, 2d Cav. He has had \$10,000 left to him? Answer: He is now a private in Company H, 23d Inf., at Manila, P.I.

J. C. P. asks: Whether the 10th or 9th Cavalry helped out the 1st Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) at Santiago? Answer: The 9th Cavalry.

A. G. asks: When the next examination for acting carpenter, U.S.N., will be held. Answer: Next November.

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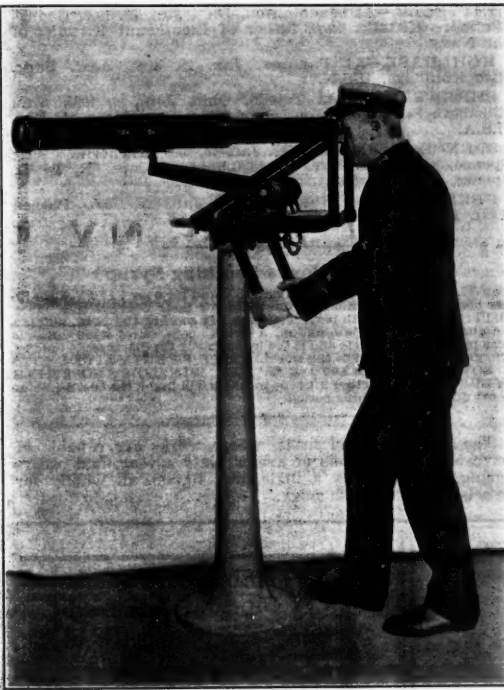
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FISKE'S IMPROVED TELESCOPE AND MOUNT.

The Naval Institute for September, 1902, illustrated and described Commander Fiske's "naval telescope and mount," which was installed in the Massachusetts fort eighteen months, and which was favorably reported by the captain. This instrument has been much improved by the inventor, in the sense that it is now easier to handle. This is accomplished in a measure by the improvement of various details, but mainly by the substitution of a very heavy coil spring for the counterweights that formerly held up the outer end of the telescope.



This spring is wound around the shaft of the handles which the observer grasps, and is adjusted so as just to balance the weight of the telescope, which is pivoted at the observer's eye. Its effect is surprising. When one grasps the handles, he finds the telescope responds to the slightest touch: it seems to have no mass whatever, no inertia. The spring seems not only to avoid the increased weight and friction imposed by the counter weights that formerly held up the outer end of the telescope, but

actually to act like negative inertia. It seems to maintain somewhat the same relation to inertia that capacity does to inductance in wireless telegraphy. But whatever the theory, the fact seems to be that the observer, resting his head against the rubber support in a fixed position, has a control over the telescope, and a power of seeing that are altogether new on shipboard.

The improved apparatus is now installed on the after bridge of the Kearsarge at the request of Rear Admiral Barker, for practical test in fleet work. When in the Massachusetts, a signal boy read with it a semaphore signal six miles away.

Commander Fiske states that he invented the stadimeter, electric semaphore and telescope mount to form a Fleet Control System. As the improved stadimeter can now measure distances with an average error less than one hundred yards, at 6,000 yards; as the electric semaphore can send out signals in all directions at the rate of thirty per minute; and as this telescope can read such signals six miles in ordinary weather, this Fleet-Control System seems to be worthy of the attention of the Department.

Commander Fiske hopes that it will do the same service for naval tactics that his naval telescope sight has done for naval gunnery.

CAPTAIN MARCH ON THE WAR.

In the Atlanta Constitution of Jan. 29 appears a nearly full-length portrait of Capt. Peyton C. March, Art. Corps, accompanying an interview by Frank G. Carpenter, describing Captain March's most recent experiences. For the past year he has been in the thickest of the fighting in Manchuria. As one of our military attachés, he was assigned by the War Department to the Japanese army to report upon its operations in the field. He went to Japan, and from there joined General Kuroki. This was last February, and he has been with that branch of the Japanese forces until little more than a month ago, when he started back home. In reply to a question as to the number of men now actually fighting in Manchuria this article quotes Captain March as saying:

"There are at least 600,000 soldiers in the two armies. The Japanese have 325,000 and the Russians almost as many. The forces are lined up almost facing each other. They are on the two sides of a little river known as the Sha, or as it is more commonly called, the Sha-ho, the word ho meaning river. The soldiers are stretched along both sides of that river for a distance of about thirty miles. In some places they are not more than two hundred yards apart, and in others as much as 2,000 yards. Each army has dug entrenchments and put up fortifications, and is waiting for the other to charge. Now and then there is a sally at different places along the line, but when I left there Oct. 16 they were still waiting to fight. They were waiting Dec. 16, and are waiting still."

"Are they near Mukden?"

"One end of the line, I should say, is not more than fifteen miles from Mukden. The other is perhaps fifty miles away. They are, you know, pretty far up in Manchuria. They are so near Mukden that we could take our glasses and examine the towers over the gates leading through the walls."

Captain March added that Mukden is important politically but not strategically. As the capital of Manchuria, its capture by the Japanese would serve to impress the Chinese. Strategically the most important point is Harbin, at the junction of the Chinese eastern railway and the Trans-Siberian railway. It is toward that point that the Japanese are working. If they could capture Harbin and disconnect the two lines of railway, and, at the same time, get possession of enormous mills and supplies, they would perhaps be much nearer peace. As to the food supplies of the Japanese, Captain March said: "The Japanese are living chiefly on rice and meat. The rice is in a raw state, and it must be cooked before it can be eaten. This necessitates water and fire, and makes it a bad field ration. I think the Japanese are discovering that. In addition to this the Japanese have canned meat, put up with a kind of sauce, in Japan. The soldiers eat it out of the can, and seem to relish it, but a foreigner does not like it after two or three meals. It is not so bad when cooked as a soup."

"What is the food of the Russians?"

"They are better able than the Japanese to live off the country. They can get a deal of fresh meat in the north, and their flour comes from the Harbin mills. Those mills are large enough to supply the army. The Russian commissary is well managed. Each company has a great cook stove on wheels, in which a big boiler of soup is always cooking. The men put everything they can get in the way of vegetables and other edibles into this soup, and there is a hot bowl for each soldier at regular intervals. In this respect the Russians are better off than the Japanese."

"Is the Trans-Siberian road working well?"

"Very well, indeed, I understand," said Captain March. "The government has taken charge of it and they are pouring soldiers into Manchuria over it. There is a steady stream of fighting men moving across Siberia day and night, and as fast as the soldiers die or become disabled they are replenished by others. It is wonderful how little the Russians seem to regard the loss of men. You would have thought that the 50,000 soldiers who

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were lost in the last great battle would have disorganized the army and disarranged its plans. It did not seem to affect the Russian policy one iota. The officers took it as a matter of course, and also the men. This fact, it seemed to me, made a serious impression upon the Japanese. Before that battle they had no doubt of their ultimate success. Since then they have begun to wonder whether after all they can wear out or conquer a foe like this."

"What kind of soldiers are the Russians?"

"They are brave, and will fight until they drop. They know nothing else. We captured many of them and there were thousands dead on the battlefield. Many of the privates are fine looking. They are big-boned, lusty fellows, with fair complexions and light hair. I had heard many stories of the viciousness and savagery of the Russian peasant. The faces I saw had no such characteristics, and the papers found upon the men conveyed the opposite impression. Every soldier had a pocket testament or at least the Four Gospels, and upon many of the dead we found letters written and ready for mailing to their families at home. It seemed to me that men who could write such letters must be more than ordinarily decent. Speaking about the Testaments, it was a curious



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fact that the names of the company and regiments of the men were scratched out. This was to keep the Japanese from estimating the character of the Russian army. Every set of troops has its priest with it, a high-capped man in a long black gown. The soldiers sing hymns as they go into battle, and even during their night attacks, they charge, singing.

"How about the Japanese?"

"They are just the opposite of the Russians. They make no noise whatever. They sing no military songs, and, in fact, you never hear them singing. They are quiet in camp and on the march and in battle; but they go steadily ahead and fight to the death. There are no braver soldiers known than the Japanese, and none, I think, more efficient."

"Are they well trained?"

"Thoroughly so," said Captain March. "The work they are doing in Manchuria is not new work for them. They have been doing this same thing in their maneuvers at home year after year for fifteen years. They have been moved by water from one part of Japan to another and have had to fight upon landing. Almost every problem that has come up in the war has been solved by them in these maneuvers again and again. They are organized after the German system. Each man knows just what he has to do and the army works like a machine. They are intensely patriotic and almost every man esteems it an honor to die for his emperor."

"What do you think of the officers of the two armies?"

"They are able men and men of experience. This is so of both Japanese and Russians. General Kurapatkin evidently understands his business, and where will you find a braver or more gallant character than General Stoessel? General Oyama has shown his ability as a commander, and the same is true of General Kuroki. As to General Kodama, the chief of staff, he is to a large extent the brains of the Japanese army. None of these men is young. All have been connected with the great developments going on in Japan, and have risen from rank to rank until they attained their present position."

"It will seem odd to the old soldiers of the United States," Captain March went on, "to know that most of the fighting between the Russians and the Japanese is done at night. This is caused by the destructive nature of modern guns. The artillery mows down men like wheat if the gunners have daylight to help them. The guns are long-ranged and the destruction is awful. In the later battles the Japanese have used the darkness to make their way closer to their enemy. To-day they might, perhaps, be a mile away, firing at the Russians behind their intrenchments. To-night they would make a rush and get, perhaps, 3,000 feet nearer, and there they would throw up fresh earthworks and dig trenches. The artillery would keep firing upon them, but in the darkness not one-tenth as many would be shot as in the daytime. All the next day they would lie in those intrenchments, and when night came would make another rush under fire 2,000 feet nearer, and dig another set of trenches to form their resting places the following day, and the third night, perhaps, would storm the battery. These night attacks have been common upon the part of the Russians as well. As to digging, I doubt whether there has ever been a war in which so many fortifications have been

thrown up or so much digging done in proportion to the time occupied. A large part of Manchuria looks as though it had been occupied by mound builders."

"How do you regard the fall of Port Arthur, captain? Does that indicate that the war is nearing an end?"

"Not at all," was the reply. "I don't think the Japanese look upon it in that way, and the Russians certainly do not. Port Arthur has been a very profitable investment for the Russians. It has kept 100,000 Japanese busy and away from the fight with the troops farther north. It has paid for itself fifteen times over for all it has cost in both men and money. The Japanese estimate that it contained 40,000 men. I think the number has been overrated."

The Chinese in Manchuria, Captain March said, seem to regard the fighting as entirely outside their business. For what work they do they are well paid, as both Russians and Japanese want to be friends with them, and nearly all the transportation is done by the Chinese. They are ready to be hired for all sorts of work, and as they are lusty fellows, many of them more than six feet in height, they make excellent laborers. "Indeed, I don't see why they would not make good soldiers. What they need is organization and good leadership," Captain March said in conclusion.

BORN.

DERBY.—At St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15, 1905, to the wife of Major George McC. Derby, C.E., U.S.A., a son.

NORTON.—At Fort Niagara, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. E. M. Norton, U.S. Army, a son.

NOYES.—At Omaha, Neb., Jan. 26, 1905, to Major and Mrs. Charles R. Noyes, a son.

RICH.—At Burlington, N.J., Jan. 21, 1905, to the wife of Edward Burwell Rich, a son, grandson of Priscilla W. B., and the late Comdr. John C. Rich, U.S.N.

STEELE.—At Fort Sill, O.T., Jan. 15, 1905, to the wife of Veterinarian H. F. Steele, U.S.A., a daughter.

STOPFORD.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 29, 1905, a son, to the wife of Lieut. F. W. Stopford, U.S.A.

THRELKELD.—At Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 22, 1905, a son, to the wife of Capt. H. L. Threlkeld, 30th U.S. Inf.

TOMPKINS.—Born to the wife of Lieut. John T. Tompkins, U.S. Navy, a daughter, Josephine Hancock, on Jan. 13, 1905.

UPTON.—At Fort Porter, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1905, a son, to the wife of Capt. L. S. Upton, 1st U.S. Inf.

WILSON.—At Manila, Jan. 25, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Alfred M. Wilson, of the 20th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

BLACK-DEEMS.—At Fort Flagler, Wash., Jan. 18, 1905, Capt. Hanson B. Black, Art. Corps, and Miss Harriet S. Deems, daughter of Major Clarence Deems, U.S.A.

CHASE-CULMELL y VAURIGAND.—At Havana, Cuba, Jan. 25, 1905, Lieut. Gilbert Chase, U.S.N., and Miss Eldemira Culmell y Vaurigand, daughter of the Danish consul in Havana.

CHURCHILL-BUCK.—At St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17, 1905, 2d Lieut. James M. Churchill, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Alice Buck, daughter of Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.

HALLER-GREGG.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, 1905, Ferdinand Martin Haller, of Hamburg, Germany, and Miss Martha M. Murtie Gregg, daughter of Bessie Denny Gregg and the late Major Thomas Jackson Gregg, U.S.A.

HARMAN-COOK.—At Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1905, Miss Irene W. Cook, daughter of the late 1st Asst. Engr. Theophilus Cook, U.S.N., to Mr. Amzi Harman, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED.

BEE.—At Manila, P.I., Henry Bee, jr., private, Hospital Corps, killed in action Dec. 16, 1904.

CHRISTENSEN.—At Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 26, 1905, Gen. Christian T. Christensen, who in the Civil War served on the staff of General Wool, and as chief of staff of General Canby. After the war he was a division commander in the N.G.N.Y.

DE WITT.—At Alameda, Cal., Jan. 16, 1905, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, Louis Bevier de Witt, son-in-law of the late Gen. Henry Brewerton, U.S.A., brother-in-law of the late Lucius H. Allen, U.S.A., and Henry Coppée, U.S.A., and father-in-law of Capt. Clement A. F. Flager, U.S.A.

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DICKINSON.—At Trenton, N.J., Jan. 29, 1905, Col. S. M. Dickinson, who served as an acting assistant paymaster in the U.S. Navy, and resigned in 1862, and was formerly on the staff of Governor Abbott, of New Jersey.

HALL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1905, Major Peter P. G. Hall, U.S.A., retired.

HAYDEN.—At Fort Slocum, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1905, 1st Sergt. Ernest Hayden, 8th U.S. Inf.

HUBBARD.—At Sandusky, O., Jan. 3, 1905, Mrs. Hubbard, sister-in-law of Comdr. Robert G. Denig, U.S.N.

PEAK.—At the residence of her brother, Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Smith, U.S.A., Jan. 26, 1905, Mrs. Elizabeth De Camp Peak, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Smith, U.S. Army.

ISHERWOOD.—At New York city, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1905, Mrs. Anna H. Isherwood, wife of Chief Engr. Benjamin F. Isherwood, U.S.N., retired.

IVES.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1905, Lieut. Alfred T. Ives, 3d Battery, N.G.N.Y.

KITTELLE.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 22, 1905, George Wetmore Kittelle, esq., father of Lieutenant Kittelle, of the Navy.

KOHLHASE.—At Panama, Jan. 28, 1905, Asst. Surg. Otto Kohlase, U.S.N.

SHREWSBURY.—At Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1905, Mrs. Elizabeth Shrewsbury, sister of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A.

SPENCE.—At Camila, Ga., Jan. 26, 1905, Katherine Chitt Spence, aged three years, daughter of Capt. R. E. L. Spence, 11th U.S. Inf.

UBER.—At Falls Church, Va., Jan. 25, 1905, Passed Asst. Engr. C. A. Uber, U.S.N., retired.

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FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 30, 1905.

After a brief visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Wells, jr., 7th Cav., Miss Barnes Richardson has returned to her home in Huntsville, Ala. Miss Donaldson, of Nashville, Tenn., was the guest, for a few days, of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., returning to her home on Saturday.

On Friday, Jan. 27, Capt. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., commanding the 2d Squadron of his regiment, gave a very interesting talk to the officers of his squadron on the subject of transmitting and obeying orders in the field and in the garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. William M. Connell, 7th Cav., entertained at a most delightful little dinner on Saturday night, Mrs. Mossman, Lieut. and Mrs. Christian A. Bach, 7th Cav., and Lieut. R. S. Bamberger, 7th Cav. Mrs. Connell has been suffering from a severe cold for a few days, but her friends will be delighted to hear that she is very much better. Mrs. Miller, the wife of Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., is expected to return to the post next Monday, from a short visit to friends in Birmingham, Ala.

The engagement of Miss Florence English Davidson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Davidson, of Alexandria, Va., and Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, 7th Cav., has been announced. The wedding is expected to take place soon after Easter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence A. Stott, 12th Cav., have taken possession of their new quarters here, where Lieutenant Stott will await the arrival of his regiment. His mother and sister are expected within a few days for a visit. Capt. M. C. Butler, 7th Cav., and Capt. R. B. Powers, 7th Cav., expect to leave on Tuesday, Jan. 31, for a tour of inspection of the National Guard organizations of Georgia.

On Sunday, Jan. 25, the heaviest fall of snow in several years, covered the post with a mantle of white, affording a great opportunity, to the children of the post, for the winter sports.

Thursday night Capt. M. C. Butler, 7th Cav., and Lieut. H. E. Mann, 7th Cav., attended a large cotillion in Chattanooga, given by the young ladies of the city. Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., 7th Cav., left on Jan. 25, for Washington, where he is to be married on Feb. 2 to Miss Adele

Morton, daughter of Col. Charles Newton, 7th Cav.

Troop E, 7th Cav., swears by an enormous eagle, belonging to Lieut. A. F. Commiskey, 7th Cav. It requires a large part of the commissary to furnish this bird of Freedom with a square meal, but as he will fight anything that moves, that is a small matter to this "Bird go bragh" troop.

Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, 7th Cav., is at present on leave. Mr. and Mrs. Newfield, of Memphis, Tenn., were the guests of Capt. M. C. Butler, one day this week.

One of the most delightful hops of the season was enjoyed on Friday night, the dancing continuing until a late hour. As there was a special late car for Chattanooga, there were several guests from that city. A delicious supper of chicken salad, lettuce and mayonnaise sandwiches, olives, coffee, etc., was served, and in connection with the unusually good punch, concocted by Capt. R. B. Powers, 7th Cav., was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The music was furnished by Saffer's orchestra, from Chattanooga. Among those present were Lieut. Col. D. C. Pearson, 7th Cav., Major E. P. Brewer, Major and Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Med. Corps, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Kennington, Capt. Percy W. Arnold, Lieut. R. S. Bamberger, Capt. M. C. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Bach, Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Connell, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Powers, Lieut. Troup Miller, Lieut. C. M. Maigne, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Wells, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Kendrick, Lieut. and Mrs. D. T. E. Casteel, Lieut. H. C. Tatum, and Lieut. H. E. Mann, 7th Cav. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Richardson, of Huntsville, Ala.; Miss Helen Lucille Peck, of Wisconsin; Miss Myra Smartt, of Chattanooga; Miss Donaldson, of Nashville, Tenn.; and Miss Martha Frayser, of Owensboro, Ky.

Two very enjoyable occasions this week have been the attractions at the opera house in Chattanooga. "The Wizard of Oz" drew quite a number of spectators from Fort Oglethorpe, but the garrison turned out in full force to attend "Red Feather." A large party from the post consisting of Capt. F. H. Beach, Capt. M. C. Butler, Capt. Percy W. Arnold, Lieut. H. C. Tatum and Miss Richardson and Lieut. H. E. Mann and Miss Martha Frayser enjoyed the opera immensely. Upon the return to the fort, Lieut. H. C. Tatum entertained with a German supper in his rooms.

On Jan. 21 Major E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav., assembled the officers of the 3d Squadron for an interesting talk on military discipline.

Within the last week, the ordnance officer, Lieut. R. S. Bamberger, has received and completed a new saluting gun, on a pedestal mount. The gun is emplaced directly in rear of the guard house, where its concussion cannot damage nearby windows.

Basketball teams are being organized for work in the new gymnasium. The men all appear to be taking a lively interest in the game.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Jan. 30, 1905.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., left Friday afternoon for Eastern points. During his absence Lieut. Col. William Scranton, 11th Cav., will be in command of the post.

Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Field Art., has been confined to his quarters by illness for several days.

The strict quarantine which has been in force in the cases of the family of Capt. W. J. Snow, Field Art., and Ord. Sergt. Michael Leach, was removed last week. A member of each family was mildly afflicted with smallpox. The statement of two weeks ago that Captain Cameron's family was placed in quarantine owing to the appearance of smallpox among its members was erroneous.

Lieut. F. B. Hennessy, Field Art., is confined to his quarters by illness.

The officers' classes in the school of equitation are making excellent progress even at this early stage of the season's course. The first class are confining their work to the training and handling of green horses. The third class is training jumpers and high school horses.

The authorities have settled upon the vacant tract of land west of the old Cavalry stable, now occupied as a veterinary hospital, as the site for the new veterinary hospital. The building will face toward the post proper, will stand on an eminence, and should make a very prominent landmark.

The War Department has granted authority for the em-

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ployment of a civilian instructor in horseshoeing in the School of Application, and Mr. Lee R. Slayton has been selected as instructor and has commenced his duties.

The 7th Field Battery, acting under instructions from the War Department, will shortly turn into the arsenal all its old 3.2-inch equipment. Its new equipment is now being furnished from the Rock Island arsenal.

The members of the Fort Riley Athletic Association held a meeting on the evening of Jan. 26 in the rooms of the bachelor officers' mess, to consider the financial policy of the association for the coming season. The matter was finally rested with a committee, to report a plan at the next meeting in February. The subject of baseball was considered in a rather informal way. It seems very probable that no dates will be made with college teams this year, but that all games be confined to the well known town teams that have played here in former seasons. Series of games between teams representing organizations in the post will be encouraged.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 26, 1905.

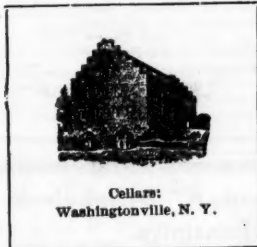
The officers and ladies of the 25th Infantry have been the recipients of many kind attentions on the part of the citizens of Saint Paul and Minneapolis since their arrival here last November. A large number from both cities have called and quite a number of small dancing parties, dinners, theater parties, etc., have resulted from the mutual acquaintance.

Several large affairs have also been given in honor of the regiment. On Jan. 2 Mr. and Mrs. Daggett, of Minneapolis, received the officers at their beautiful home on Lowry hill. On Jan. 6 the Commercial Club, of Minneapolis, gave an elaborate reception and dance in honor of the garrison. On Jan. 11 the officers and ladies were guests of honor at a reception and dinner at the West Hotel, given by Rawlins Post and Citizens' Staff, G.A.R. On Jan. 13 the Roosevelt Club, of Saint Paul, entertained with a large ball.

In addition to the interchange of courtesies between the post and the cities, the post itself has been quite lively socially. The first function was one given by the Ar-

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**WOODHULL. NOTES ON MILITARY HYGIENE
FOR OFFICERS OF THE LINE.**

A Syllabus of Lectures formerly delivered at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School. By Alfred A. Woodhull, A.M., M.D., LL.D. (Princ.), Colonel U. S. Army, retired; lately Colonel Med. Dep't. U. S. A.; Lecturer on Personal Hygiene and on General Sanitation, Princeton University. Third Edition, Rewritten. 16mo, 228 pages. Cloth, \$1.50.
CONTENTS.—Selection of Soldiers. Military Clothing. Food. Habitations. Camps and Marches. Sewers and Wastes. Water-Preventable Diseases. Care of Troops in Field. Admenda (Aspects: Inspection). Books of Reference. Index.

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tillery officers and ladies to welcome the regiment on its arrival. It was a very pretty party, the decorations being especially elaborate and appropriate. A return formal hop was given on Dec. 23, and it, too, was a great success. Mrs. Gasser and Mrs. Talbot, the brides of the regiment, were welcomed with a hop on Dec. 16. One of the most enjoyable events of the social season so far was the New Year's hop. It was also a leap year hop to give the ladies one final opportunity to exercise a man's prerogative. There were the usual ceremonies at midnight and altogether it was a jolly affair.

The ladies of the garrison are at home Tuesdays. The Ladies' Card Club meets for the discussion of bridge on Thursdays. The Misses Sabin, of San Francisco, have arrived for an extended visit with Capt. and Mrs. Pearce.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1905.

Notwithstanding the blizzard which visited this locality last week with a severity which bade fair to bring to a standstill all communication with the outside world, everything is again running smoothly. Owing to the depth of snow on the pond the hockey game was necessarily omitted on Saturday afternoon.

The cadets scored a victory over the team from the 2d Signal Corps, of Brooklyn, in the basket-ball game played in the gymnasium on Saturday afternoon, 19-16 having been the result of the contest. The following was the West Point line-up: Merchant and Castle, forwards; Tompkins, center; Hetrick and Jones, guards. The best work for the cadets was done by Hetrick, who scored four goals in the second half.

In the evening, Mr. Millard, the war correspondent, gave a graphic account of his experiences with General Kuropatkin in Manchuria, illustrated with views of the scenes described. Next Saturday Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-known magazine writer, will give the situation from the Japanese side. Mr. Clayton S. Cooper of New York, addressed the cadets' Y.M.C.A. on Sunday.

The usual meeting of the card and reading clubs were held last week. At the meeting of the latter a charming original story was read by Mrs. J. P. Jervy, entitled, "Qui Mal y Pense."

Among recent visitors have been: Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Hunter, guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger; Capt. M. C. Butler and Lieut. Charles T. Boyd and J. J. Moller.

The baseball games for the coming season will be played on the following dates, as just announced: April 8, Union; 12, Trinity; 15, Harvard; 19, New York University; 26, Pennsylvania State; May 3, Fordham; 10, Yale; 13, 7th Regiment; 17, Lafayette; 20, Annapolis (at West Point), all at West Point.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 29, 1905.

Friday night, Jan. 27, the largest and most enjoyable hop of the year was given in the post gymnasium by the officers and ladies of the garrison. The invitations called for fancy dress and masks and about a hundred guests, who came out from town in a special car, entered into the scheme with much zest, and there were many picturesque as well as comical costumes. The hall was artistically decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns, and the music furnished by the Regimental band was especially good, all the latest and most popular airs being played. The guests were received by Mrs. Duggan, Mrs. Crandall, Mrs. Lacey's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. S. Y. Seybwell.

After an hour or two of dancing a large flashlight picture was taken just before the masks were removed, and at midnight refreshments were served. Among those present from the post were: Mrs. Lacey, as game of draw poker; Mrs. Whitworth, as Italian girl; Mrs. Bishop, as Janice Meredith; Mrs. Boughton, in red crepe paper dress; Miss Carrington, as a rose; Miss Gandy, Japanese girl; Capt. Whitworth, clown; Lieutenant Fealy, monk; Captain Knight, Buster Brown; Lieutenant Mould, colonial costume; Lieutenant Burnett, Turkish prince;

Lieutenant Thompson, as French courtier; Lieutenant Williams, clown; Lieutenant Merrill, country girl; Lieutenant Boughton, French courtier; Lieutenant Phillipson, Indian chief. Among the guests were Mrs. Woolfenden, as colonial dame; Miss Eddy, goose girl; Miss O'Brien, old woman; Mrs. Broom, folly; Miss Hature, French maid; Miss Doyle, Spanish girl; Mr. Emerson, street car conductor; Mr. K. F. Mould, Mexican; Mr. Howane, and Mr. Finney as Dutchmen. After the hop a picture was taken at the club of the post people.

Mr. Hall, of Chicago, son of Gen. Hall, and Mrs. Hall, and Mr. Paulding Sellars, son of Mrs. Duggan, came for the hop and are visiting Col. and Mrs. Duggan. Mr. Kenneth Mould, of Sheboygan, Mich., is visiting his brother, Lieut. W. E. Mould, 18th Inf. Mrs. Fealy, wife of Lieut. T. J. Fealy, is visiting his family in Washington, but is expected back before long.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Bishop entertained Miss Hutton, Miss Carrington, Capt. H. E. Knight, and Lieut. I. J. Phillipson at dinner on Friday night before the hop.

Everybody has turned out lately on the artificial skating pond in front of the officers' quarters, which is very good and the results of much hard work.

Capt. C. N. Purdy, who has been very ill in the post hospital with typhoid, is convalescing and was moved to his quarters last Sunday.

Construction on the new administration building and non-commissioned officers' quarters is at a standstill, work being postponed till spring, due to the cold weather.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1905.

Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., returned on Jan. 26 from a leave spent pleasantly among old friends in Alabama.

Lieut. Arthur S. Williams, 5th Inf., who left on Jan. 26 on leave, will also visit in Alabama, his old home.

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., delivered on Friday evening at the Normal School building, Plattsburg, an illustrated lecture, choosing as his subject, "The Philippines and the Trip Home via the Suez Canal." A large and appreciative audience greeted him and greatly enjoyed his lecture and the beautiful views he presented.

The enlisted men of the garrison have been enjoying themselves during the past week at the gymnasium in a series of bowling matches between the different organizations of the garrison, under direction of Lieut. J. M. Campbell, 5th Inf. The following were organizations of the 5th Infantry which entered the contest, and the number of points won: Co. B, 1,957, vs. Co. E, 2,036; Co. I, 1,958, vs. Co. F, 1,756; Co. G, 1,913, vs. Co. L, 2,068; Co. H, 1,931, vs. Co. K, 1,979; Co. D, 2,219, vs. Co. M, 1,965.

The moving picture entertainment in the gymnasium on Jan. 28 was attended by a majority of the officers of the post, enlisted men, and many visitors from the city. The 5th Infantry band furnished music for the occasion which was highly appreciated by the audience.

One of the important social events of the past week was the enjoyable sleigh ride, on the evening of the 28th, through the bracing evening air to Cumberland Head, the luxurious country home of Miss Foote, of Plattsburg, where the following members of the garrison were entertained at a social, after which refreshments were served: Capt. and Mrs. Austin F. Prescott, 5th Inf., and Lieuts. Joseph K. Partello, Frank B. Davis, Howard C. Price, Francis C. Endicott, Thomas T. Duke, John C. Ashburn, Walton Goodwyn, Jr., and John J. Mudgett, all 5th Infantry.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 30, 1905.

Capt. R. J. Burt, 9th Inf., left on Wednesday for Scio, Ohio, where he will inspect the Scio College.

Wednesday was the coldest day of the winter at this post. The thermometer in the Administration building registered six degrees below zero at one o'clock a.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, are guests of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft at Washington. A complimentary dinner was given them on Wednesday at which were present: Gen. and Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Gaff, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Cowles and Mr. Frank Mitchell.

Captain Rethers, Captain Burt and Lieutenant Shaw, all 9th Inf., left the post on Friday morning in another search for a site for a suitable rifle range.

Co. B, 25th Inf., will entertain their friends with a dance in the gymnasium hall, next Wednesday evening.

The third annual indoor athletic meet of the 1st Regiment, held at the armory, Cincinnati, on Saturday night last was a great success. Several thousand spectators were present. The wall climbing act was won by Company M, scaling the 17-foot wall in one minute and 49 seconds.

The two prisoners, Hichcock, of the 10th Infantry, and Clyde Collins, of the 88th Co., C.A., who made a sensational escape from the sentry guarding them, by throwing coal dust into the sentry's face and so blinding him, have been apprehended and returned to this post for punishment.

It is now considered doubtful if the 1st Battalion of Philippine Scouts which will arrive here next month will attend the Inauguration of the President next March. Congress has made a ruling that no troops be quartered in the Government buildings, and as all the other quarters for troops are filled, it is uncertain if there is room for the Filipinos. The order received here on Friday indicated that the Scouts will be stationed here longer than was at first thought, as all of the transports to sail for the islands are filled up to the first of July, and there will be no transport available for the return of the Scouts to their native country until July 1 or later.

Governor Beckham on Saturday named Hon. Richard P. Ernst, of Covington, and Major J. H. Ashcraft, of Paducah, Ky., as aides-de-camp for Kentucky, on the staff

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of Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., grand marshal of the national parade at the inauguration of President Roosevelt. These appointments were made at the request of the grand marshal.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 21, 1905.

Comdr. J. E. Roller reported for duty Jan. 20 as commanding officer of the monitor Wyoming, relieving Comdr. V. L. Cottman, detached, and ordered to his home in New Rochelle, N.Y., on waiting orders.

Comdr. Stacy, reported at the yard Jan. 17 as head of the department of steam engineering, relieving Lieut. Comdr. George E. Burd, detached and ordered to the U.S.S. Pennsylvania. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Burd and daughter and youngest son left the yard Jan. 17. Their eldest son, Ned, a pattern maker in the S.E. department, will remain at the yard. Commander Potts has moved into house No. 7 of the officers' quarters, vacated by Lieut. Commander Burd. Mrs. Potts and children will not arrive until early spring.

John Blake, chief master-at-arms, and W. E. Harmon, yeoman, first class, U.S.N., have received warrants for prize money from the Treasury Department for the capture and destruction of the vessels of the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. Mr. Blake served on the Boston at that time, and Mr. Harmon on the Petrel.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes entertained Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barclay, Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy and Paymr. J. D. Barber at dinner on Jan. 18.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. A. C. Lewerenz entertained Paymr. and Mrs. D. M. Addison, Paymr. J. D. Barber and Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy at dinner on Jan. 14.

Paymr. and Mrs. Addison entertained at dinner Jan. 16 for Comdr. Stacy Potts, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Burd, and Mr. Ned Burd.

Dr. Fauntleroy and Paymaster Barber gave a dinner on board the Philadelphia on Jan. 16 for Paymaster Addison, Lieutenants Morton and Briggs, Ensign Blair and Paymaster Mel.

Lieutenant Morton entertained at luncheon on board the Wyoming on Jan. 25.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Col., Jan. 29, 1905.

Miss Brooks, of Denver, entertained her friends from the post at a series of dinner parties at her home in Denver this week. On Monday her guests were Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Saffarans, Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. F. V. Chamberlain, Capt. A. J. Macnab, and Lieuts. T. H. Brereton and W. J. O'Loughlin. On Tuesday Miss Brooks entertained Miss McCune, Miss Turner, Mrs. Saffarans, Lieutenants Kay, Wright, Lynn and Adams.

Capt. A. J. Macnab and Lieut. T. H. Brereton received at their quarters last Wednesday. Those serving were Mesdames Roe, Saffarans, Lincoln, Bispham, and Chamberlain.

A special train from Denver will bring to the post the guests from the wedding of Miss Campbell, of Denver, and Capt. Courtland Nixon, Q.M., formerly of the 2d Infantry, next Thursday evening.

The grippe is almost epidemic here, many cases being reported among officers' families and the men.

Invitations to the weddings of officers and former officers of the 2d Infantry have been coming rapidly the last week. Those announcing the coming weddings of Capt. Preston Brown, Pay Dept.; Capt. Courtland Nixon, Q.M.; Capt. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., and Lieut. W. J. O'Loughlin, 2d Inf., have been received.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of Jan. 28, pages 590 and 591.

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New York.

THE OLD NAVY.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot
An' never brought to min'?"
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
An' the days of auld lang syne?"
—Burns.

Marion, Trenton, Tennessee,
Nipsic, Kearsarge, Ossipee—
Lo! a phantom fleet appears
Looming through the mists of years,
Breasts of ebon, wings of snow,
Dear old ships of long ago.

Famous vessels were they then,
Famous officers and men,
Skilled at winning victories
In the battle and the breeze,
Loved by friend and feared by foe,
Dear old ships of long ago.

Battling here the billowy host
Off our rock-bound, northern coast,
Gliding ther in glassy calms
By some tired isle of palms,
Snug and sound below,
Dear old ships of long ago.

Not a plank remains to-day
Of the decks we trod so gay,
Cold in death the lips whose tone
Chimed in laughter to our own,
Lost where Lethe's waters flow—
Dear old ships of long ago.

Dreaming here, alone, tonight,
I, too, feel the bane and blight
Of corroding Time, whose sway
Draws us surely day by day
To our berths in Rotten Row,
Dear old ships of long ago.
—WILLIAM STOKES, U.S.S. Hancock.

DUCK HUNTING AT CULEBRA.

"As a news center Culebra has suddenly increased in importance," writes a correspondent at the U.S. naval station there. "The fleet is here. Most of it is anchored in Target Bay, at some distance from the village of San Ildefonso, where the naval station is located. Arduous work is constantly being done, and the days are strenuous. 'Strategizing,' as one officer facetiously expresses it, is on the program, and promise of greater things to come. This week the fleet is on a war basis. Ships are cleared for action and a pseudo state of war exists. But a day of rest is observed when friends are once more friends and amicable relations obtain. Then San Ildefonso flutters with a new-born excitement. And after the Sabbath the deluge of the more serious affairs of this world. But despite apparent monotony enough of the ridiculous occurs to counterbalance all sorrows, and cares and woes. For it was not many days ago since the doctor of one of our cruisers a-duck-hunting went. Lago de Flamings, a favorite winter resort for ducks, was his objective point. Thither he repaired, armed with a gun of goodly proportions; and no sportsman-like feelings perturbed the serenity of Nimrod's soul. Unfortunately, the mental aberration caused by the sight of several hundred ducks led him to make a grievous mistake. After crawling on his stomach

over a ground peculiarly unfitted for such work, he reached the brink, near which the hunter beheld a dozen large mallards. The doctor fired both barrels. Not a feather moved. Marveling at their temerity the surprised sportsman waded out into the water and threw stones at the audacious decoys, the owner of which lost no time in giving vent to benevolent expressions of his personal esteem and of his heartfelt appreciation. And he, whose untiring patience had led him to await company for his wooden flock, was deserving of a better fate. So all the island is wreathed in smiles. In the words of an old English poet: 'Oh, it's a snug little island, a right little, tight little island.'"

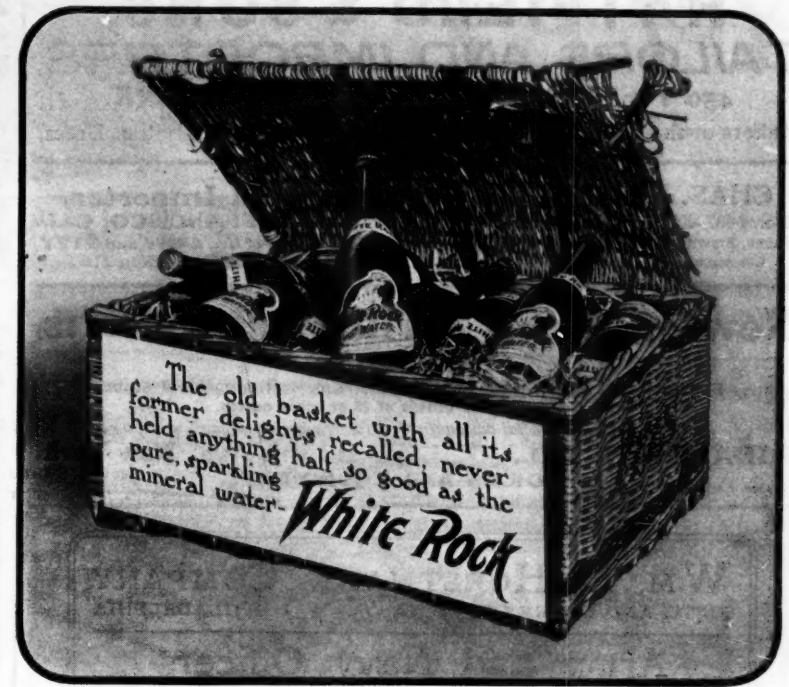
GULLS CROSS THE PACIFIC

Speaking of the ability of the seagull to fly from Asia to America and back again, The San Francisco Chronicle says: "These birds are especially fond of the United States Army transports, for these ships carry many men who, denied the taste for books which renders an ocean journey less tedious and having limited facilities for deck sport, take to feeding the gulls as a pastime. When one of the big vessels leaves the Golden Gate and passes the Farallone Islands a hundred or more brown bodies, with long, sweeping wings, leave their resting place and take up their flight in the wake of the transport."

"Then some soldier who has made the trip before says: 'Here come the seagulls. We'd better feed them if we want a quick passage, this trip,' and many soldiers invade the steward's premises and gather up the waste bread and victuals."

"The birds seem to know when they are to be fed, for they come flying in ever narrowing circles until they are within a short distance of the ship. Then the food begins to fall on the waters, and the brown winged forms swoop eagerly down upon the waves and seize what has been thrown forth. This is continued until the food is exhausted, and then the soldiers go below, leaving the gulls to get away with their food as they fly. They never seem to rest, these queer birds. Day after day they follow the ship, cleaving the air with swift wings, flying easily and without apparent effort. Indeed, it seems as if they were not made to rest."

"On the last trip of the transport Logan, one of the gulls had its wing muscles injured in some way and dropped fluttering upon the deck, its wide, goselike bill open and strange squawks coming from its throat. A soldier spied it and took it to his bunk, where he fed it daily until it became strong again. Then he allowed it to fly away. But the bird had not forgotten its benefactor. Every day it would alight on the deck and allow none save this particular man to feed it. It followed the boat to Honolulu, to Guam and finally to Manila. Where it rested during the two weeks the Logan lay in Manila is not known, but when the vessel turned on its homeward course, bound for Nagasaki, the first day out found this gull, easily distinguishable by a fleck of white on its neck, resting on the stern. As its favorite soldier did not appear, the gull graciously allowed others to feed it, and continued its



trip with the ship until the Logan passed the Farallone Islands."

In an article on "Engineer Officers in the British Navy," in Cassier's Magazine, Archibald S. Hurd says: "The day of the triumph of electric, hydraulic and steam engines has dawned, and every naval officer of the British navy must be a mechanic. There is no room in the new fleets coming into being for 'salt horse' lieutenants. In a floating fortress, in which everything is done by machinery, the old sailorman type is out of place. There is no niche for him. It may be that in time we shall have engineer officers flying their flags in command of British fleets. The prospect would have been considered burlesque by the executive officers of a few years ago, but it is now a prospect which is recognized as not only within the realms of possibility, but as a probable outcome of the apotheosis of the steam and hydraulic engines and the electric dynamo at sea."

Capt. Harold Hammond, 23d Inf., is the author of a series of stories dealing with the adventures and misadventures of "Pinkey Perkins," "a real boy." The first of the series appears in the February St. Nicholas. Captain Hammond is a West Point graduate, who has seen much active service in the Philippines, and also as a member of the expedition for the relief of

Peking. It was at the time of the rescue of the members of the various legations at Peking that he met his wife, who is a niece of Minister Conger. Captain Hammond is now stationed at West Point as instructor in the Department of Drawing.

N. W. Ayer & Son, the well known Philadelphia advertising agency, have issued their American Newspaper Annual for 1905. The book is even more complete than in former years, and will no doubt be often consulted by advertisers. Some of the features of the work are a carefully prepared list of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and its foreign possessions, a description of every place in the United States where a newspaper is published, fifty-eight colored maps and separate lists of publications, under various classifications.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys and counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted Jan. 24: Registering target, John N. Michel; magazine torpedo placer, John P. Clark. Granted Jan. 17: Ammunition hoist, John F. Metten; binnacle for submarine boats, John S. Negus and Herbert Blossom; gun, Samuel M. McClean; vessel for bunkering and loading ships, Edward T. Williams and George A. Orrok.

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